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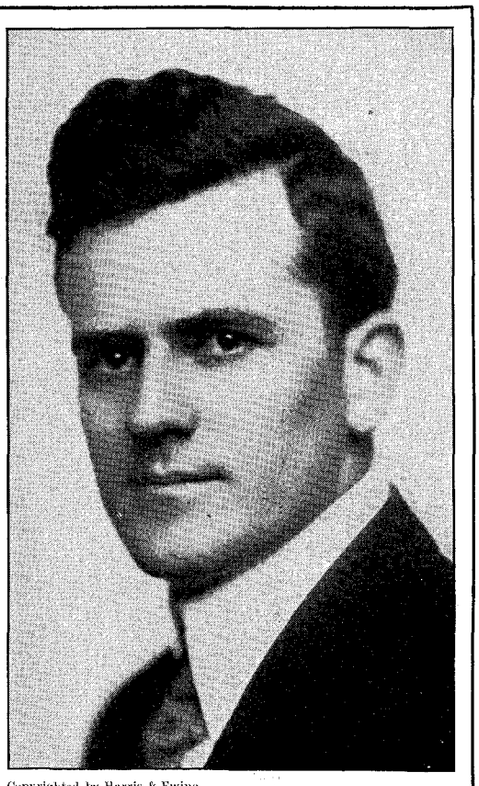
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

APOLOGY FOR THE "ANCONA"; TORPEDO FOR THE "PERSIA"

NEW-YEAR'S DAY was brightened by the reading of Austria's note settling the *Ancona* case in accordance with President Wilson's demands, but on January 2 came the news of the sinking of the *Persia*. "To send a message of peace by cable and to add to it this postscript by torpedo leaves our relations with the Teutonic Powers," as the New York *Commercial* remarks, "in a state of stress that for a few hours we hoped had been permanently relieved." Not only were Americans on board the *Persia* when it was torpedoed without warning, but among the missing was Mr. Robert Ney McNeely, United States Consul at Aden. To complicate the situation further came the information that the *Persia* carried a 4.7-inch gun. As if this were not sufficient to create "a state of stress," Congress began at once a free and full discussion of the submarine question that reopened the issues supposedly settled by the correspondence with Berlin and Vienna.

The *Persia* tragedy brought President Wilson back from his Virginian honeymoon, and the gravity of the situation was at once emphasized by all the Washington correspondents. As has been the case in other similar incidents, official information was tardy and unsatisfactory. The *Persia* was destroyed by an explosion on December 30, off the Island of Crete in the eastern Mediterranean, and about 300 persons lost their lives. No submarine was sighted, tho one officer saw what he thought to be the wake of a torpedo. Hence, as in the *Ancona* case, our Government held it to be its duty to ascertain the facts as far as possible before taking action. But it also felt justified in withholding any formal acceptance of Austria's pledge of good behavior. As the Government attached much importance to the testimony of Dr. Greil, an American survivor of the *Ancona* massacre, the *Persia* story of Charles Grant, of Boston, has received much attention. As given to an Associated Press representative in Alexandria, it runs in part as follows:



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KILLED DESPITE OFFICIAL PLEDGES.

The fact that Robert Ney McNeely, United States Consul at Aden, was lost on the *Persia* after his safety on a passenger-ship had been guaranteed by the notes of Berlin and Vienna, lends added gravity to the latest submarine crisis.

"I was in the dining-saloon of the *Persia* at 1.05 P.M. I had just finished my soup and the steward was asking what I would take for my second course when a terrific explosion occurred. The saloon became filled with smoke, broken glass, and steam from the boiler, which appeared to have burst. There was no panic on board. . . . . .

"As the vessel was then listing so badly that it was impossible to launch the starboard boats, I slid down the starboard rail into the water. I got caught in a rope which pulled off a shoe, but I broke loose and climbed on some floating wreckage, to which I clung.

"The last I saw of the *Persia* she had her bow in the air, five minutes after the explosion. After floating on the wreckage until four o'clock in the morning I saw five boats. I was pulled into one of them. . . . . .

"We rowed for three hours. Then we saw a cruiser and called out, 'We are English.' We explained that we were survivors of the *Persia* and gave directions to the cruiser as to where the other boats were. They were soon found and the occupants were taken off immediately by the English sailors.

"Robert McNeely, American Consul at Aden, sat at the same table with me on the voyage. He was not seen, probably because his cabin was on the port side.

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"It was a horrible scene. The water was black as ink. Some passengers were screaming, others were calling out good-by. Those in one boat sang hymns."

Baron Zwiedinek, Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires*, at once asked the American people to withhold judgment pending the receipt of the real facts. In the first place, he said,

"It is not yet proved that a submarine sank the *Persia*. If it was an Austrian submarine, it must be determined whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the action taken.

"I am confident—at least I hope—that the final explanation will be quite satisfactory."

No, answers the St. Louis *Republic*, there is no need to exhort the American people to suspend judgment. For—

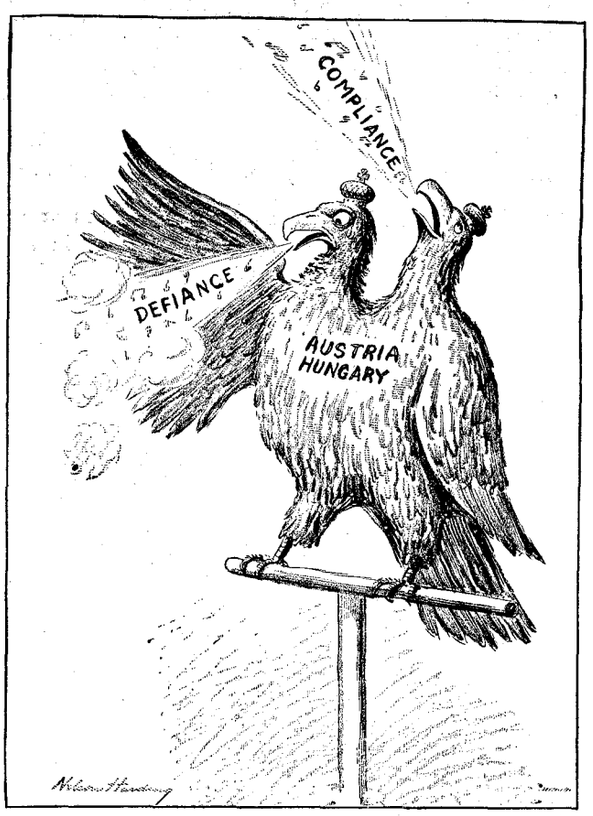
"The patience and self-control of this nation have already received abundant and striking demonstration. It is rather to exhort the Power whose submarine sank the *Persia* that only the quickest and most decisive action in bringing forward any facts which tend to justify American confidence in the good faith of assurances already given can preserve peaceful relations with the United States."

It seems to the Springfield *Republican* that "we are fortunate, if the *Persia* has been torpedoed under unjustifiable circumstances, in having the Vienna Government definitely committed in the *Ancona* case to principles which must compel it to tender to the United States the fullest satisfaction." But the fact that the destruction of the *Persia* "comes just at the moment when Austria-Hungary is making the fairest professions of good intentions gives a heavy shock and suggests" to the Chicago *Herald* "that that country may indeed have reverted to the unscrupulous diplomacy of past centuries." We had a similar experience with Germany, the Hartford *Courant* recalls, after the sinking of the *Lusitania*—

"Ambassador von Bernstorff assured Washington that there would be no repetition of such practises, and the words had scarcely left his mouth when the news came that the *Arabic* had met a similar fate. . . . Austria is apparently following Germany's example. Her speech is pleasant, but her conduct is most reprehensible. To continue to sink peaceful vessels, while declaring that our contention that such conduct is contrary to the dictates of humanity and the principles of civilized warfare is correct, is equivalent to saying that what the United States thinks about it is, after all, of no importance."

Expressions of indignation, predictions of and calls for drastic action, declarations of confidence or lack of confidence in the Administration's handling of the situation, filled the editorial pages of our newspapers last week. A typical extreme utterance from the opposition is that of the New York *Press* (Rep.), which said of the sinking of the *Persia:*

"The deliberate barbarity in defiance of the principles which we have been boasting just now that we have established in this war can mean only that the Wilson Administration's toleration of this Teutonic program of assassination is taken to mean by the Central Powers that the American policy encourages and welcomes submarine butchery as an opportunity for ready letter-writing in protest, looking very pretty in print and requiring nothing but a polished apology to make amends for unspeakable piracy."



DUET.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

To such attacks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) replies that President Wilson

"has passed through lesser crises in the past few months more than once, and acquitted himself with honor to the Administration and to the country. The firm and stern notes at which the poisoned pens of puny partizans launch their venomous lies have brought the proudest nation of the world to its knees; have ended submarine piracy in European waters after Germany had boastfully declared her intention of continuing it, and have forced from her a pledge to adhere to the principles of humanity for which we have contended. If the time has come when, in dealing with another great Power, diplomatic correspondence is futile, President Wilson can be trusted to see it clearly enough without the aid or advice of his contemptible critics. If a preliminary ascertainment of the facts is a sign of weakness, thank God we will be weak."

In Congress some Senators and Congressmen have denounced the *Persia* affair as a "monstrous" and "unspeakable" outrage. Others have preferred to wait for more facts before speaking out their thoughts. Especial grief and indignation was aroused by the report of the death on the *Persia* of Robert Ney McNeely, on the way to take up his duties as United States Consul at Aden. Congressman R. N. Page, from the North Carolina district in which Mr. McNeely lived, spoke of him as "a splendid fellow and a capable official." And Senator Overman, of North Carolina, said:

"Young McNeely was on his way to his post of duty and had the protection of the United States. A submarine steals out, and, if the reports are true, without warning killed him and other non-combatants. This country can not stand for that sort of thing."

The New York *Herald* recalls how Dernburg, Dumba, Boy-Ed, and von Papen went home with safe-conducts secured by the United States. And,

"When it became necessary for the United States to send Robert N. McNeely, the new American Consul at Aden, to his post he went aboard the *Persia* under a safe-conduct from both Germany and Austria. Germany had promised through its Foreign Office that passenger-steamships would not be torpedoed without warning, visit, search, and ample provision for safety. This was subsequently revised by the Ambassador at Washington, who pledged the safety of liners. On top of that came the Austrian pledge, which was made after the sinking of the *Ancona*. Both these countries were bound in honor to see that Robert N. McNeely or any other American traveling on a liner in the Mediterranean was secure from attack by submarines.

"This makes the sinking of the *Persia* a violation of official honor as well as of international law, American rights, and the principles of humanity."

The decisive point in the *Persia* case, so the Springfield *Republican* thinks, is likely to be the ship's armament. An official dispatch from the United States Consul at Alexandria stated that she carried a 4.7-inch gun. *The Republican* points out that in the beginning of the war the United States affirmed the "old and well-established" right of a merchant ship to arm for defense and "ruled that a single gun of moderate caliber mounted astern might pass for such permissible armament." But, after the submarine issue became acute, and stress was

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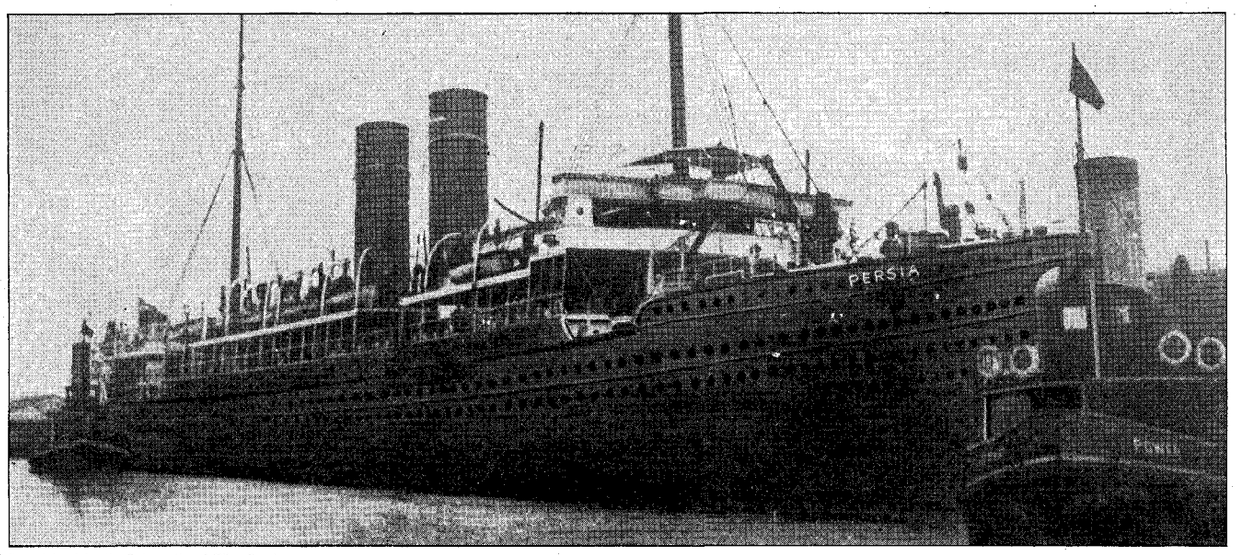

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THE *LUSITANIA'S* CLOSEST RIVAL.

The *Persia*, sunk supposedly by a submarine, on December 30, in the eastern Mediterranean. About 300 persons lost their lives, one-third of whom were passengers, including United States Consul R. N. McNeely. The loss of life exceeded that on the *Ancona* and has been surpassed since the beginning of the submarine campaign on merchantmen only by that on the *Lusitania* last spring.

laid on the undersea boats' vulnerability to small shells, "the Government, apparently without reversing its original ruling, made a practical arrangement by which ships plying between this country and Europe were not to carry guns." Now the *Hesperian* carried a gun, and the United States let that case drop. However, continues the Springfield paper:

"It does not follow that this is a complete precedent. The armament of the *Hesperian* seems to have exceeded the allowance made by the ruling of the United States Government; that of the *Persia* may be found to come within this ruling. Again, the working arrangement in regard to ships leaving American ports may be held to have superseded the original ruling in the case of the *Hesperian* on the north Atlantic, but not in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental liner, which might have more justification for carrying a gun. Or, the practise of the Government may be regarded as setting aside its rule, to the extent at least of admitting that an armed ship may be treated like a man-of-war, even tho its armament does not exceed what is legitimate for a merchantman.

"In the meantime it may be observed that it has not been demonstrated that the liners which have carried guns have derived the least benefit from them, while their armament has perceptibly weakened what measure of protection the United States has been able to afford. However sound may be the right of a merchant ship to be armed for defense, the exercise of the right is hardly worth while if it means increased peril for passengers and an embarrassment to neutrals in their efforts to prevent the sinking of ships without due warning and without the removal of all on board to a place of safety."

But why, asks the New York German *Herold*, should Americans insist on traveling on the vessels of the belligerents? "Should America be plunged into an enormous catastrophe just because Mr. Wilson failed to follow the English precedent during the Russo-Japanese War, when Great Britain warned her subjects not to travel on vessels belonging to one of the belligerents?" These questions were raised in an informal debate in the United States Senate one day last week, when Senators O'Gorman (Dem., New York), Owen (Dem., Oklahoma), Jones (Rep., Washington), and Works (Rep., California) declared that the Government should at least officially warn Americans against traveling on any but neutral ships. And Senators Kern (Dem., Indiana), Hardwick (Dem., Georgia), and Smoot (Rep., Utah) think our people "should be loyal enough to their own country to keep off belligerent ships" of their own accord, and thus help keep the nation out of international complications. No such protest, says the New York *Commercial*, can apply to Mr. McNeely in his attempt to reach Aden, since "he was on no idle errand, but was in the service of our Government," traveling "by the only feasible route to his destination." Yet Senator Jones says "he ought to have hunted up a neutral ship." In the Senate session which heard this remark, the question of an embargo on munitions of war was also raised, and such a measure was warmly advocated by Messrs. O'Gorman, Hitchcock (Dem., Nebraska), and Works. The Administration's position on arms-shipments was defended at some length by Senators Lodge (Rep., Massachusetts) and Reed (Dem., Missouri), while Senators Robinson (Dem., Arkansas), Borah (Rep., Idaho), Nelson (Rep., Minnesota), and Poindexter (Rep., Washington) defended the right of Americans to travel as they pleased. Thus it will be noted that while Republican editors and leaders outside of Congress are making an issue of the Administration's dealings with belligerent Powers, they can not count on a straight party line-up in Congress.

Count Burian's note of December 29, which the Austrian Government seemed to look upon as a settlement of the *Ancona* case, was generally held by the American press as a satisfactory answer to the two American notes. Austrian assent to the American position with regard to submarine warfare was stated thus, as officially translated:

"As concerns the principle exprest in the very esteemed note that hostile private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons on board having been placed in safety, the Imperial and Royal Government is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington Cabinet."

The writer of the Austrian note retold at some length the story of the destruction of the *Ancona*, justifying the commander of the submarine to a considerable extent. But the Austrian authorities concluded that he failed to take into account the panic on the *Ancona* and the humane spirit of Austrian naval regulations, and the United States Government is informed that he has been punished for thus exceeding his instructions. After pointing out why the Austrian Government does not consider itself necessarily liable to pay damages for the deaths of all Americans lost from the *Ancona*, the note states that the Government, because of regret for the loss of these lives and its great friendship for the United States, is willing to waive this point and extend indemnities even to the case of those damaged whose cause can not be definitely established.

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CHASTENED JOY OF THE RAILROADS

FEWER MILES of new railroad were built in the United States during 1915 than in any other year since 1864, and the mileage in the hands of receivers in October was 41,000, the greatest ever recorded. Yet despite these unpropitious facts, which are vouched for in the annual statistical number of *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York), we are told that last year the net revenue of the railroads crossed the billion-dollar mark for the first time. Last year opened "with the railroad business moving like cold molasses," writes M. L. Toulme, in the Chicago *Tribune*, but "the prosperity of the last six months, coming with the suddenness and sweep of flood-waters, carried the business into new records." According to this authority "there is probably no parallel anywhere in railroad history for the contrasts of the two halves of the year 1915." Thus in January "gross earnings were 10 per cent. below those of the same month of 1914, already a low month," but "by December the railroads had been carried into new all-time records." While gross earnings for 1915 did not quite reach the figures of 1913, the record year, net revenue passed all previous levels, "giving the railroads more money in pocket than any other single year." The net operating revenue for 1915, according to Slason Thompson, of *The Railway News Bureau*, was $1,003,613,240, as compared with $829,378,761 in 1914. Another good omen to which Mr. Toulme calls attention is "a noticeable loosening up, from the Interstate Commerce Commission down, in the matter of rates, both freight and passenger." In other words, rates and fares have been tending upward—a fact consoling to the railroads, if not to shippers and travelers.

Turning to the other side of the picture, Mr. Toulme says that the labor situation "is not at all comfortable from the railroad standpoint":

"The four leading brotherhoods, including engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, are solidly banded together, for the first time, for a united move against the railroads. Preliminary meetings have already been held and a vote will be taken to test the sentiment for the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. The railroads estimate that it would cost them $112,000,000 annually."

And *The Railway Age Gazette's* reading of the situation is that capital finds the railroad field in this country less and less attractive. After noting that 1915 was the first year since 1864 in which the United States built less than 1,000 miles of new railroad, *The Gazette* goes on to say:

"The showing made by these figures is rendered more impressive if they be considered in connection with the fact that in October, 1915, there was the greatest mileage of railroads in the hands of receivers in the United States ever recorded. This is not the case at the end of the year only, because since then the receivership of one large road, the Wabash, has been terminated. The number of cars and locomotives bought in 1915 was greater than in 1914, but it was smaller than in any other years except 1908 and 1914, since we began compiling statistics on this subject.

"It is evident that the condition in the railway field in the year now closing has been largely due to causes which did not operate in the past or which have operated recently with unprecedented force. Furthermore, what those causes are must be clear to every person who has studied railway affairs and the railway situation with the desire to understand them. The outgo of the roads has been increased enormously by advances in wages and taxes and by regulation by the State and national governments, and their total earnings have been restricted by regulation by the State and national governments.

"Ground between these upper and nether millstones, the income available for interest and dividends has trended downward for nine years. It has not become relatively as small as in some earlier periods, but in those periods the roads were not subjected as they are now to regulation, one of the main avowed purposes of which is to restrict their net return. In consequence in those earlier periods capitalists and railway managers were encouraged to continue to make investments in permanent and in new lines by the hope and expectation that after the depression had passed they would be able to make large profits which would more than offset the losses incurred in bad times.

"The present system of regulation has effectually discouraged such hopes and expectations. This unquestionably is the correct explanation of the condition in the railway field disclosed by our statistics for 1915."

PRESS-VERDICT ON WARDEN OSBORNE

SYMPATHY with Thomas Mott Osborne does not seem to be confined to the corridors of Sing Sing nor, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes, "to those who agree with the Osborne penology." People who do not "agree with Mr. Osborne in his extremely favorable view of the criminal character," says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "decline to countenance any such malicious activities as the warden has been subject to," while people who believe in his work are convinced that the attack upon him has its origin, as the Springfield *Republican* puts it, "in the vilest and most vicious of conspiracies engineered through an alliance of corrupt politicians outside the prison and mendacious blacklegs inside of it."

Mr. Osborne, it will be remembered, became warden of Sing Sing in December, 1914, and at once instituted reforms which were widely advertised through the press, and which made the warden the object of sincere praise on the one hand and cynicism and abuse on the other. In Sing Sing "Tom Brown," as he was familiarly known, won the confidence of the mass of the convicts. But this feeling of confidence did not extend to the office of the State Superintendent of Prisons. In fact, about two months ago, an investigation of the conduct of Sing Sing Prison was undertaken by the grand jury of Westchester County at the written request of Superintendent John B. Riley, whose resignation the Governor has since demanded. The investigation has not been completed, but on December 28 the grand jury handed down two indictments against Mr. Osborne. Superintendent Riley at first announced the permanent removal of the indicted warden, but after a series of conferences Mr. Osborne was allowed to take a leave of absence, and Governor Whitman appointed as *ad interim* warden Prof. George W. Kirchwey, a legal and criminological authority in full sympathy with the Osborne ideas. This, of course, means that there will be no counterreformation at Sing Sing and that Mr. Osborne's influence will still be felt.

The first indictment accuses Mr. Osborne of perjury. The second charges him with absenting himself from his duties at the prison, with negligence resulting in cases of assault among the convicts, with failing to report such assaults, with permitting illegal visits to the death-house, with allowing unfit inmates to control the discipline, management, and policies of the prison, with lax discipline and failure to protect prisoners, and finally with "unlawful and unnatural" misbehavior.

The performance of the grand jury at White Plains is denounced by Mr. Osborne as "not an investigation, but a conspiracy." He has "no fear of the result," and thus lays his case before the decent citizens of the State of New York:

"Because I have run the prison with business honesty and efficiency I have made myself hated by corrupt political elements.

"Because I have reduced vice and disorder within the prison I have incurred the hatred of a few prisoners who long enjoyed special privileges.

"Because I have served the State to the best of my ability the machinery of the law has been prostituted from its high purpose to serve the vilest ends."

In the circumstances, the New York *World* is but one of many newspapers which are "exceedingly skeptical" about the case. As it observes:

"It is within the range of human possibility that Mr. Osborne has been guilty of malfeasance and immorality. It is con-

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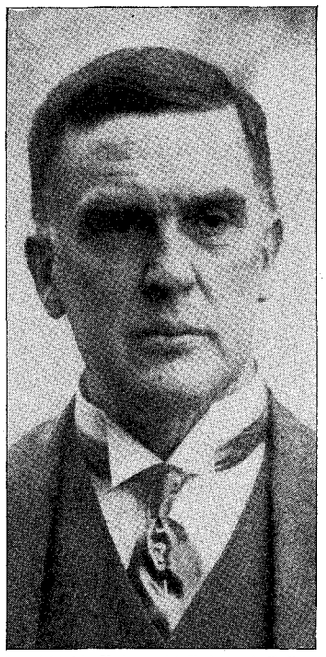
siderably further within the range of human possibility that the charges against him have been manufactured by a gang of unscrupulous politicians to give the Governor an excuse to remove him.

"When a Sing Sing warden of Mr. Osborne's reputation and attainments has been honestly trying to reform prison-methods, it requires more proof than the *ex-parte* assertion of a Westchester County grand jury, taking its law from a Westchester County District Attorney, to convince us that he belongs among the convicts of whom he is the official custodian."

Since the Osborne indictment means that conditions at Sing Sing are to be "thoroughly and impartially investigated," it is not entirely unwelcome in the eyes of the Brooklyn *Times*. In the minds of many, it continues,



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THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE,

Sing Sing's reform warden, now on leave of absence and under indictment.

"Osborne's actions have been prompted by stupidity, conceit, arrogance, and mistaken kindness. . . . . .

"The Brooklyn *Times* has maintained right along that the Osborne way is not the right way, and that the infusion of sentimentalism into the management of a prison which, to a large extent, contains old and serious offenders, is a grave mistake. The stories of eye-witnesses regarding the liberties allowed the inmates of Sing Sing have been sufficient to convince us, and many others, that, for a fair percentage of the convicts at least, the prison sentence has lost its terrors and is therefore on the road to a complete subversion of the meaning and intent of incarceration. The fact that only a little while ago twenty Sing Sing inmates were indicted for immoral practises indicates that the grand jury of Westchester County acted wisely in preferring charges against the man who is indirectly responsible for everything that happens in the Ossining institution. . . . . .

"The people of this State will now know once for all whether Osborne is being persecuted or whether he is guilty of gross malfeasance in office."

Over against this unsympathetic utterance may be placed scores of statements from men and women who know and approve of Mr. Osborne's work at Sing Sing and who believe him the victim of a base conspiracy. To quote, for example, a statement made for the New York *Evening Post* by Judge William H. Wadhams, of the New York City Court of General Sessions:

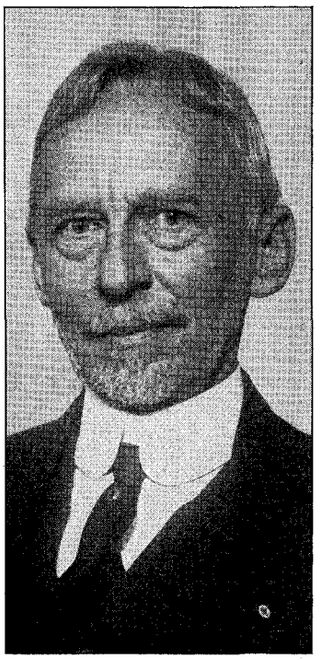
"Every man and woman who is interested in the cause of prison-reform and has followed the course of the warden's great experiment at Sing Sing and has seen all that has already been accomplished by that experiment should rally to his support at this time.

"I don't take any stock in the charges at all. From personal investigation I know that the prison is well run—better run today than ever before. This is not merely the opinion of one observer. All the criminologists who have visited the prison since Osborne took hold of it, experts from abroad and experts from this country, have testified to the great work that he has done there.

"The practical effects of the work are already beginning to make themselves felt. I have had occasion, as judge of the Court of General Sessions, to keep track of the proportion of second offenders, and I can testify from actual statistics that the Osborne régime in Sing Sing has, even in this brief period, caused a marked decrease in the number of second offenders.

"As for the charges of personal immorality which have been lodged against Osborne, I can only say I do not believe them. I certainly am not inclined to credit charges of this kind based on the statements of a lot of crooks. Many persons went up to White Plains to tell the truth to the grand jury, but that body refused to listen to them."

Because Mr. Osborne "has labored zealously to make Sing Sing an establishment of reform as well as punishment; because, in the teeth of unbounded ridicule and plotting malevolence, he has pegged away at his task; because he has roused the wrath of Westchester politicians, for whom Sing Sing means just so much 'pap,' an institution existing for their benefit," declares the New York *Times*, "he has kept and keeps the confidence of the public." As for "the gross and monstrous acts with which he is charged—nobody believes them."



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GEORGE WASHINGTON KIRCHWEY,

A champion of Mr. Osborne's reforms, acting as warden until after the trial.

Mr. Osborne, the New York *Evening Post* admits, "has certain defects of his qualities." For example, "his best friends will agree that he has been away from his duties at the prison too often, and that he has made too many public addresses." But, *The Evening Post* insists,

"This is only a part of his intense devotion to what he feels to be a great humane cause. He has the ardor of a missionary and an apostle. And the general effect which he has produced upon public opinion—the breath of hope and new life which he has brought into the whole matter of prison-discipline and administration—has been most wholesome. Merely to have set so many people to thinking earnestly about the human and social problems involved was a great achievement. To have all this work shattered, or even imperiled, would be a great public calamity. And if it appears, in the end, to have come as the result of a conspiracy of selfish and evil-minded men, it would be a public crime."

From beyond the boundaries of Mr. Osborne's own State the Springfield *Republican*, in Massachusetts, joins with ex-President Eliot in appealing to all good citizens to "support one who must face, in his epochal reform-undertaking, one of the most desperate political and criminal gangs ever known even in the annals of the Empire State." And to Missourians who read the St. Louis *Star* the Osborne case is presented to show that "reform and politics can not mix":

"Osborne is a stumbling-block in the way of spoils politicians in the State of New York. The Empire State has been a rich bird for plucking by grafting politicians for many years. The penitentiaries have always, as in other States, been a great political asset. They have been run by, for, and of politics. Osborne introduced reform-ideas. He refused to take the dictation of political bosses. He tried to make men instead of criminals out of the convicts. All this was subversive of good graft and political discipline. The forces of politics were set to work to encompass his downfall by any or all the tricks, schemes, and machinations of practical politics."

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SUMMING UP THE REPUBLICAN FORECAST

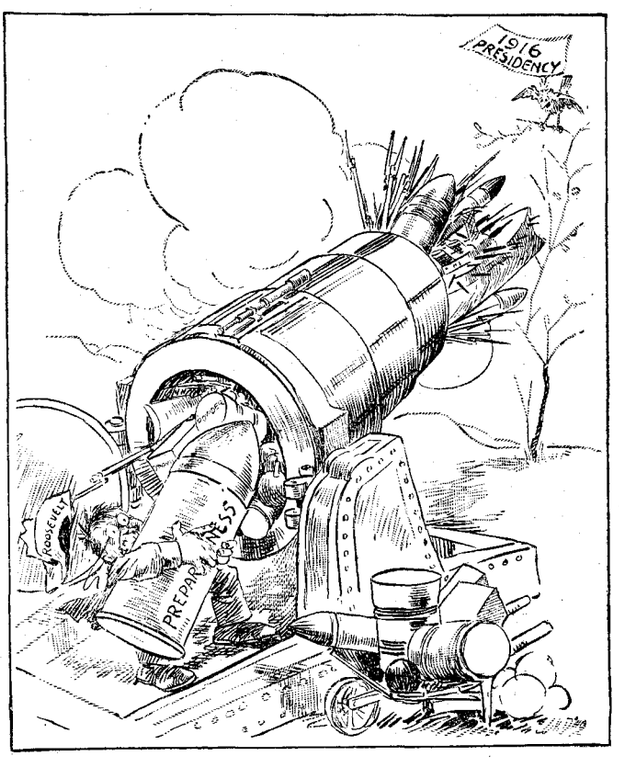
NO DEFINITE CURRENT can be detected in the Republican forecast of the Presidential campaign, published in THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 18, observes the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), for the reason that most of the sentiment disclosed "eddies about favorite sons who

ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

stand no chance except that of the lightning-stroke." Consequently, this journal goes on to say, at the Republican National Convention in Chicago "the lightning will have a great old chance." But many editors, among half a hundred from whom we have heard, are satisfied with the fact that THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll is exhaustive if not conclusive, on which point the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that an inquiry like this is interesting as "an indication of tendencies, but it is not conclusive evidence of popular feeling, nor is it supposed to be." Much may happen between now and June to modify views on candidates and issues, *The Globe Democrat* reminds us, but, nevertheless, whatever questions arise in the campaign, "Protection will not fail to be the dominant one," as is shown in the poll of Republican editors, Senators, and Representatives. The very inconclusiveness of the forecast is suggestive, according to the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), which thinks that evidently there are so many good men available for the nomination that the slate-makers can not decide, and "any one of a long list may develop the national prestige requisite for a winner." While the great majority of replies place the tariff before preparedness as an issue, yet this journal notes that "in the groping for a leader there is an obvious effort to find a man with the qualities of statesmanship essential to the handling of our delicate international complications." This is the explanation of the leadership of the poll by Elihu Root and Justice Hughes, in the estimation of *The Evening Sun*, which considers the latter's strength significant in view of his refusal to allow his name to go on the Nebraska primary ballot.

In this connection *The New Republic* (New York) says that "the only man mentioned for the Republican nomination who excites the least popular interest" is Theodore Roosevelt, who is "filling the vacuum where Republican leadership ought to be." But Colonel Roosevelt also, we learn from the press, has notified the Secretary of State of Michigan that his name must not be placed on the primary ballot of that State as the candidate of any party. At the same time we read that the former President will probably appear "unattached" in Chicago about June 7, when by all present signs both Republicans and Progressives will be holding their national conventions in that city. The forecast of THE LITERARY DIGEST, in the opinion of the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), reveals the fact that "the whole Republican situation is very much mixed, and it is much too early to say that the Southern delegates may not be decisive in the making of the nomination." Of all the men mentioned ex-Senator Burton is preferred by the Savannah *Press* (Dem.) because he has been "a good friend to Savannah" in his work as chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors; still it adds that in seeking for a candidate to beat President Wilson the Republicans are going to have their "trouble without reward" because it believes no man in the country to-day, Republican or otherwise, can defeat Woodrow Wilson in November, 1916.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.) hazards a similar prediction because of the signs of continued Progressive independence and of the fact that the Democratic party has "never been more solidified in its choice." One of the most striking features developed in the forecast, according to this journal, is the new phase put upon the tariff-question by many Republican editors who would have it taken out of politics and put in the hands of a commission, "evidently pretty much after the order of the Federal Trade Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission," which "conclusively shows that the Democratic ideals and principles are being appropriated by a contending organization and enunciated as proper and desirable by enemies of the



THE LITTLE BIRDIE—"Mercy! I wonder if he is aiming that at me?"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

Democratic party." The iteration of tariff and prosperity by Republican editors evokes from the New York *Herald* (Ind.) the remark that they are thinking "along old lines" even if they do speak of the necessity of special schedules to protect us against impoverished Europe after the war, with the corollary issue of

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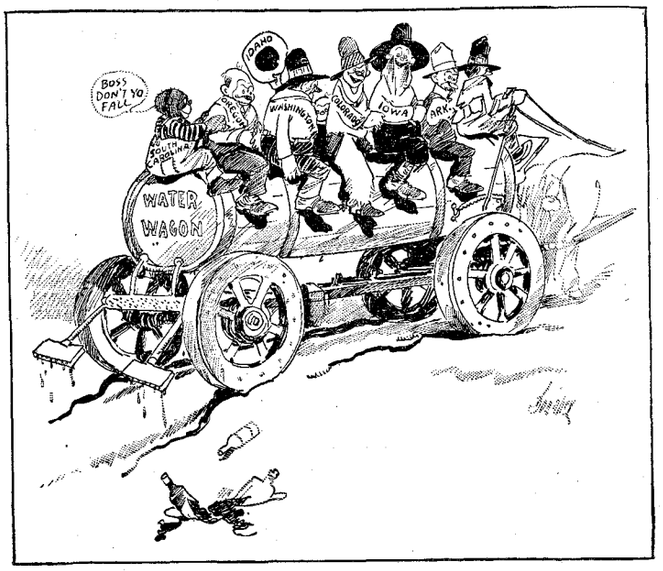

LOOK WHO'S HERE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HOW SEVEN STATES CELEBRATED NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

preparedness. It adds that "they have failed utterly to appreciate the tremendous change which has occurred in consequence of the war" and that "the issue in the next campaign is the issue of the American flag." The verdict of the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.) is that the opinions in the forecast show that "while reactionaries of the Barnes type have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and while radicals of the Hiram Johnson type are as radical as ever, the mass of Republicans are averse to either extreme. They would unite in the support of any man whose identity did not revive past dissensions and whose record and character constituted a pledge that he would carry the nation forward in development of its liberties and of its prosperity during the difficult times ahead of us." The "significant feature" of the poll, remarks the Sioux City *Tribune* (Ind.), is the "unmistakable feeling, which amounts to a warning," that unless the Republican party substantially recognizes Progressive sentiment, there is no hope for Republican victory in 1916.

This journal and one or two more of Iowa who think the poll did not do justice to the strength of Senator Cummins in his home State are reminded that in the Iowa section of the forecast it was stated at the outset that the Senator is "beyond doubt the favorite son," and that "out of 33 opinions 24 are emphatically for him as first choice." Some adverse verdicts are also recorded. Concerning this matter, the Boone (Ia.) *News-Republican* says that altho several Iowa newspapers are blaming THE LITERARY DIGEST because Senator Cummins did not show up at the top of the heap, it believes this weekly to be impartial in its attitude. While it is unfortunate that Senator Cummins does not show up stronger, "no one is to blame but the Cummins editors who neglected to send in their answers," as "every one knows the press is almost a unit for the Iowa candidate." The editor of another Iowa daily, Mr. J. L. Waite, of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, in a personal letter compliments THE LITERARY DIGEST on the Republican forecast and adds that he and his staff value this weekly for its "fair, impartial reviews of the leading current events of the day." With misgivings of modesty we cite in this connection the remark of *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis) that "all journalism is under obligation" to this publication for "simmering down" opinion in the Republican party, while it adds:

"There is no question of the integrity of its analysis. The periodical has no prejudice or purpose in politics. It presents facts so far as it can get them, and opinions from all sides, and leaves to the reader the drawing of conclusions."

GREATEST NEW YORK

NO SURPRIZE seems to be felt by New York at finding that it is now the biggest city in the world. As the New York *Evening Sun* remarks, it was obvious that some day our population would outnumber that of London—then "why not to-day?" And while it may be true, as a Boston paper hints, that "Gotham seldom needs external heralds of its own greatness," nevertheless the first assurance that its citizens outnumber those of any other metropolis comes to us from London by way of Chicago. A London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the corrected figures of London's 1911 census, only now made public, which give to the county of London a population of 4,521,358, while that of New York City in 1910 was 4,766,883. Greater London in 1911 held within its confines 7,251,358 persons, and this correspondent estimates that Greater New York, "including the Westchester and New Jersey suburbs," is now at least neck and neck with its English rival. The New York *World* estimates that the present population of Greater London is 7,500,000, and the *World Almanac* for 1916 gives the same figures for Greater New York. Of the difficulty of comparing New York and London the New York *Times* says:

"In considering the actual relative size of the metropolis called London and the metropolis called New York we must always bear in mind that London spreads out in every direction, and that, altho the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs combined do not comprise at present more than 117 square miles of territory against the 326 of Greater New York, what is called the Metropolitan District of London comprises nearly 700 square miles of territory. The metropolitan district of New York includes all of near-by New Jersey and much of Westchester County, and its population is now probably larger than the similar district of London. But London is London. The resident of Tooting and Shepherd's Bush gets his letters as a Londoner, marked S. W. or W., as the case may be. Yonkers and Hastings and Mount Vernon and Newark and Elizabeth are not New York. Nevertheless, the Chicago *Tribune's* recent estimate of New York as the largest city in the world is gratifying. A population of about 7,500,000 has developed, not actually within its political boundaries, but under the very influences, commercial and industrial, which have caused the rapid and amazing growth of the city itself, which, nowadays, is a restricted area of 326 square miles, as already noted, and contains a population variously estimated at from 5,253,885 to 5,583,571.

"Comparisons of the population of London with that of New York, however, are very difficult. Even if there was an error in the 1911 estimate of the population of the Administrative

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County of London, which is of about the same area as the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs, which would have shown it to be somewhat smaller than that of Greater New York in that year, the increase of transit facilities in nearly every direction has been followed by an increase of dwellings in parts of London which until a comparatively few years ago were given over to market-gardens. London has not been standing still while New York has been growing. It is likely, however, that the population of the two cities, counting New York's outlying district, politically but not socially or industrially separated from it, is now about equal, and perhaps Greater New York contains a few more inhabitants than the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs of London. In that case New York is the largest city in the world in population as well as the greatest in industry, commerce, and wealth."

But even so, admits the New York *Sun*, "there is much to be done before even New York can shine like a gigantic good deed in a naughty world." And it reminds us that "life and property are better safeguarded in London than in New York." In somewhat the same vein the Chicago *Herald* remarks that "bigness still counts, but there are other things that are beginning to count still more." The Boston *News Bureau*, however, while conscious that "it may be morally unwise to congratulate this biggest of cities on still another evidence of growth," calls attention to the fact that New York "has become in the past year relatively bigger at home as well as in international comparisons." It generously goes on to say:

"This past year has been one of phenomenal recovery from depression to prosperity throughout the country. But it is in Gotham, not in any favored section of the hinterland, that the pace of recovery has been most magical. For example, in the twelvemonth just elapsed the port of New York has had to its credit and profit some 52 per cent. of the total extraordinary export trade of the country, as contrasted with only 42 per cent. so enjoyed in 1914.

"Likewise, New York's proportion of bank-clearings to the aggregate for the nation was last year 59 per cent., or a substantial gain in percentage over the 53 per cent. of 1914 and the 55 per cent. of 1913. . . . . .

"That is, New York has sat closest to the double current of stimulus that made 1915 memorable—of goods outward, of gold inward."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

UNITED we stand for a whole lot.—*Columbia State.*

LLOYD-GEORGE is Welsh, but you'll notice that he never does.—*Columbia State.*

WOMEN who prefer dogs to children are a greater help to the race than they realize.—*Salina Journal.*

LOOKS as if England realizes that if she avoids a draft she will lose her grip.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CALIFORNIA may supply the raw materials for baked beans, but Boston gets all the glory.—*Wall Street Journal.*

KINGS will be fortunate in becoming sick of war before the common people become sick of kings.—*Washington Post.*

IT'S not the headaches, we take it, the prohibitionist brethren want to abolish so much as the heartaches.—*Columbia State.*

WHAT this country needs is a strong, permanent, non-partizan tariff commission composed of Republicans.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT any rate, Henry Ford managed to get some peace by quitting that scrappy party he was with.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

BESIDES the things which make him *persona non grata*, what are the duties of a military attaché to a foreign embassy?—*Kansas City Star.*

ONE paper speaks of Mr. Roosevelt as a "passive" candidate. Wonder what they would consider an active candidate?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ACCORDING to W. Morgan Shuster, Europe laughs at our protests. If Europe can get a laugh out of anything at all these days, it is welcome.—*Chicago News.*

THE United States is to make a new protest over the sinking of the Japanese liner. Well, as long as the supply of ships holds out, we ought to be able to furnish notes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PROF. FREDERICK LEWIS says world-peace can come only from international marriage. Professor Lewis sees how it worked on a small scale in Greece.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

SPAIN is placing $20,000,000 munition-contracts in this country. She knows something about the effectiveness of American guns.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BY reversing all the protests that Great Britain made to the United States during the Civil War it is possible to obtain a fairly correct notion of contemporary British theory of international law.—*New York World.*

ACCORDING to the finding of a New Jersey jury, the doctor who, after having performed an operation, sewed up a pair of forceps in a patient's body, was not guilty of negligence, as charged. Apparently he left them there on purpose, so that they would be handy in case of further need of them.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IN time of Bryan prepare for Krupp.—*Columbia State.*

FORD is no sailor, but he appears to have qualified as a skipper.—*Columbia State.*

THE Golden Horn ought to come in handy for the peace-overtures.—*Columbia State.*

NEVERTHELESS, a dyestuff shortage will never cause Uncle Sam to display the white flag.—*Washington Post.*

PAN-AMERICA is the disposition exhibited by more than one European Power also.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IT begins to look as tho the ultimate fate of little nations is to be fed by the United States.—*Washington Post.*

FROM a casual survey one learns that the G. O. P. is made up largely of Presidential candidates.—*Chicago Daily News.*

NO near-sighted traveler could tell an election of Emperor in China from an election of President in Mexico.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVERY spy must be a diplomat, but hitherto the reverse has been considered neither necessary nor good form.—*New York Tribune.*

THE note to Austria-Hungary may bring a break. Even our troubles abroad are with the hyphenated.—*Philadelphia North American.*

YUAN is beginning to find that while a throne is much higher, the underpinning of a Presidential chair is considerably broader.—*Washington Post.*

AN Ohio paper says there will be no typographical errors in heaven. This disposes of printers and proof-readers with one fell swoop.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NO doubt all those State grangers who vote against preparedness for the United States will return home and tear down their lightning-rods.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE dried apples that the British seized from the cargo of the *Oscar II.* were doubtless taken on the ground that they might be used to swell the forces of the enemy.—*Boston Herald.*

AS USUAL.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

SOME of these German-Americans who proclaim they will return to Germany after the war will lose their longing for the Fatherland when the war-tax rates are announced.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CANADIANS are said to be crossing over into the States to avoid the necessity of military service. A sort of delayed reciprocity, so to speak. A great many Americans crossed over into Canada in the early 60's.—*New York Telegraph.*

IF you think you are pretty well read in world-literature, how does it strike your complacency to learn that the Nobel prizes for literature have been awarded to Romain Rolland, Henrik Pontoppidan, Troefs Lundanve, and Verner von Heidenstam?—*Kansas City Star.*

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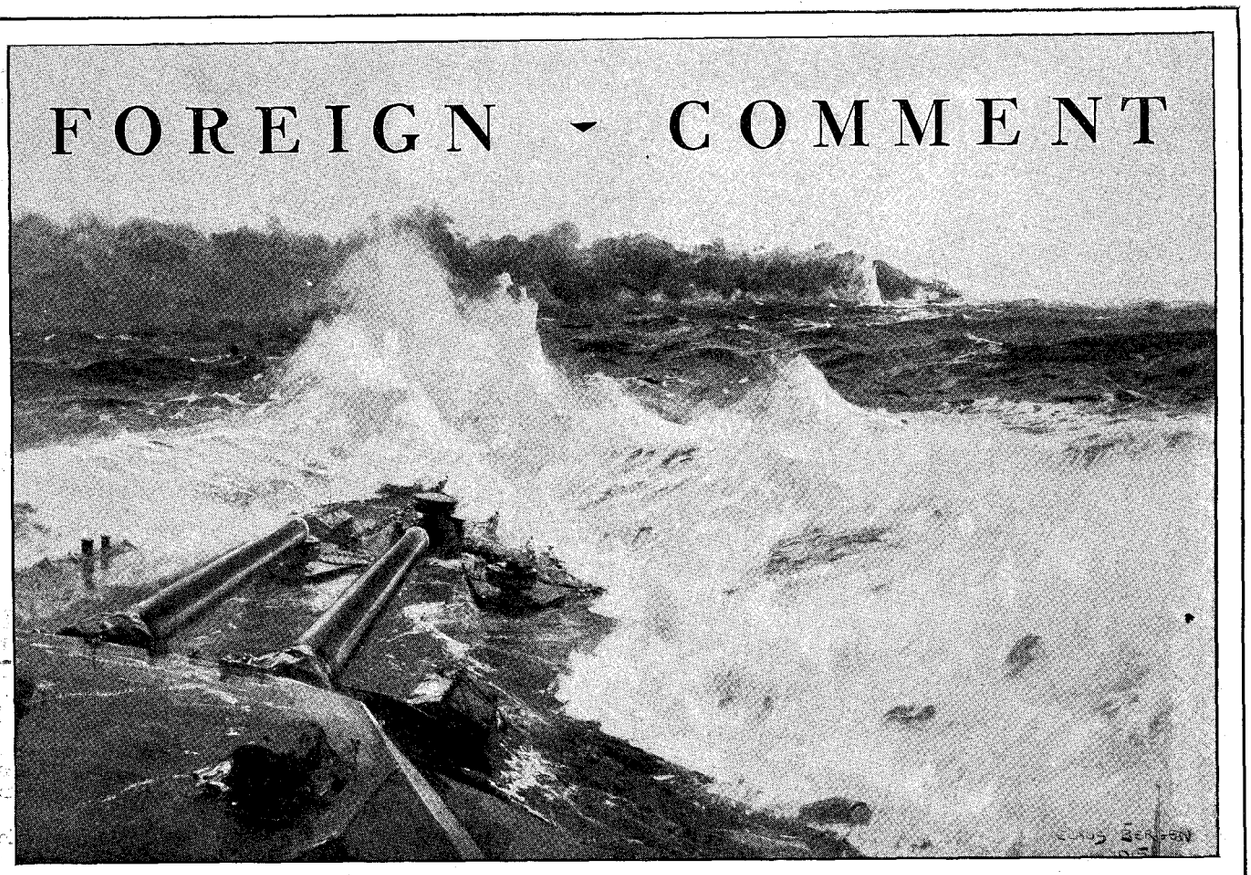

TO SHOW PATRIOTIC GERMANS A BRITISH CRUISER IN FLIGHT.

This picture, taken from the foremost illustrated paper published in the Fatherland, appeared with the following legend: "Our Navy in the World-War. In Pursuit of an English Cruiser. After a painting made for the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung* by Marine-Painter Claus Bergen."

TACTICS OF THE GERMAN FLEET EXPLAINED

THE TAUNTS of the English press about the inactivity of the German fleet seem to have aroused the editors of the Fatherland to set before the people the work which the Kaiser's battle-ships have done, and are doing, in the war. Three of the most influential papers in Germany have simultaneously devoted no small amount of space to "special reports from the High Sea Fleet," which describe with a wealth of detail the life of officers and men in war-time and justify the policy which has been adopted by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. His tactics are "masterly," says one admiring editor. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* has published a series of articles on the Navy, in one of which the writer says:

"Hitherto the High Sea Fleet has had no opportunity of fighting a sea-battle because the enemy fleet has refrained from advancing against the German coast and has carefully avoided any fight on a large scale. This waiting for the enemy for a period of already seventeen months seems to all the naval officers to whom I spoke the hardest fate that could befall them. They are burning to get at the enemy and are confident they can inflict serious injury on them.

"As the fleet is determined to give a good account of itself when it comes to the great battle with the English, every effort is made not only to maintain, but even to increase by tireless labor, the readiness of the ships and crews for action. Even on outpost work every hour is employed for this purpose."

The special correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* with the Imperial Navy is entirely satisfied with its performances and says it is due to the German fleet that the English blockade is, to all intents and purposes, a failure. He describes Hamburg and Bremen, "our two proud cities of commerce in the north," and remarks upon the slight disturbance of their coastal trade in spite of the British fleet. He continues:

"The English may boast as much as they please to neutrals that they have blockaded the German coast. Any one who has the chance can even now see trading-ships coming into and going out of our river-mouths every day and can convince themselves that our coastal trade is by no means dead."

The writer proceeds to emphasize the value of Helgoland, "procured for us by our Kaiser's foresight," and points out what would happen if that island were still in English hands:

"If the English fleet lay between Helgoland and the coast, the situation would be quite different from what it is to-day. Not a fishing-boat could slip in or out. There could be no question for us of an advance or of a distribution of our naval and other forces for the protection of the coast and of all those splendid fortifications which date from the last few years. From the nature of the fairway and from the experience of history it seems pretty well impossible that the English could in any case actually enter the mouths of our rivers. But the injury they could do us would be quite different and the political menace would be much greater than it is now. They know very well why they do not dare to approach the big guns of Helgoland, for hard by is drawn up the sentry-line of our great fleet which protects Germany like a wall on the water-side—a constant series of chains one behind the other, like the trenches out there in the enemy's country which to-day constitute the protection of our land frontier."

Dr. Otto Gaupp, for twenty-three years London correspondent of the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, and therefore presumably well acquainted with the English Navy, is well pleased with the part played by the Imperial Fleet. Writing in his paper, he belauds the policy of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, and condemns as folly the idea that battle should have been sought with a fleet which admittedly possest a numerical superiority. He says:

"I do not believe that any Englishman with technical expert knowledge doubts that our fleet has pursued the one correct—and for England, fatal—policy of continuing as a 'fleet in being,' and so made the enemy's supremacy at sea only provisional and conditional. To provoke a decisive battle against an

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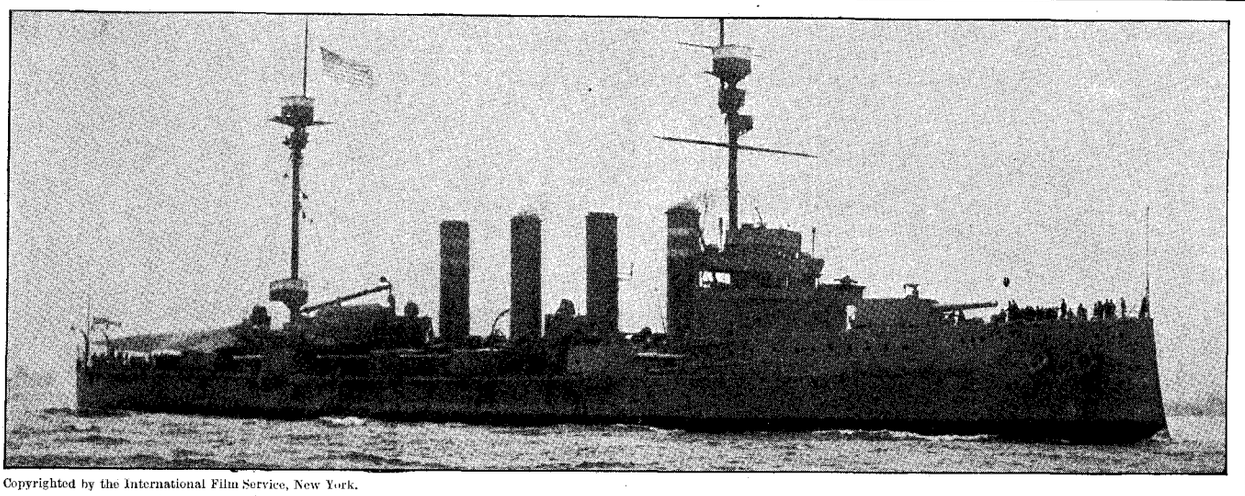

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H. M. S. *NATAL*, SUNK BY A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

The *Natal*, which exploded in an unnamed port on December 30, with a loss of over 300 lives, has a peculiar interest for Americans as she last visited these shores flying our flag half-mast and bearing the body of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who died as our Ambassador in London.

overwhelmingly superior force would be heroic, but it would not be war; it would be playing the enemy's game for him. That our Navy would take any opportunity of measuring itself against the foe, where the chances were at all equal, it has proved sufficiently and will prove it again. It is also certain that the English will *give no such opportunity*—at least, not if they know it."

ROUMANIA'S APPREHENSIONS

THE CLEAN SWEEP in the Balkans made by the Central Powers and their allies has roused no little apprehension in the Latin Kingdom, and, to judge from the tone of the Roumanian press, the people fear that the hopes and aspirations toward a Greater Roumania are seriously jeopardized by the victory of the Teutonic Empires. Nor is that all. The possible assumption of the Balkan hegemony by Bulgaria is viewed with alarm in Bucharest, and politicians of whatever school seem to be united in the belief that Bulgaria views her neighbor with no friendly eye and meditates territorial expansion at her expense. The presence of a large Russian army just across the borders in Bessarabia and a belief in the excellence of their own troops make many Roumanians feel that, notwithstanding the Germanic victories, intervention in the war on the Allies' side would be attended with profit to themselves. The Bucharest *Adeverul*, the organ of that apostle of intervention, Mr. Take Jonescu, cries:

THAT WAS ONCE SERVIA!

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

"Servia is defeated! Attacked from behind by Ferdinand of Coburg, the ally of the Germans, while Greece and Roumania watch unmoved this wilful murder, without going to her aid! They do not realize that by this inaction they are signing their own death-warrant. Servia is defeated—and the Bulgars will take Saloniki and Kavala and Xeres and Drama and the whole of Macedonia; thus she will take from Greece all that the latter had gained in the two recent Balkan wars.

"The defeat of Servia means that we Roumanians are completely encircled; we must renounce Transylvania, the Banat, and Bukowina; we shall have to lay down our arms, and apologize to the Germans for fostering hopes and dreams and ideals during the last fifteen months; it means that in the near future, when the Allies are defeated by the Germans, we shall become a German province—alas! worse than that, a Hungarian province.

"And yet we stand with folded arms, coldly watching while a country and a heroic people across the Danube are being slaughtered—miserable cowards that we are! We did not have the courage to take a definite stand; we did not know what to do, nor even what we wanted to do. Poor, heroic Servia!"

While the ownership of the *Adeverul* may explain its utterances to some extent, yet there can be no doubt that the country is deeply stirred, for on turning to other Bucharest papers we find practically the same opinions exprest. For example, the *Epoca* says:

"Had any one a few months ago told us that nothing would come of our dreams, that Bulgaria would enter the war and that Roumania would remain neutral, that Transylvania and the vital interests of Roumania would not move our country, we would have turned our back upon him, because we would have thought him a cynic or a traitor. . . . . .

"German vassaldom is menacing us, and our political serfdom is being prepared on the other side of the Danube. Then will come internal troubles and the catastrophe of a revolution. But it will be too late then to check the consequences of our attitude."

Pointing to Roumania's fertile province of Dobrudja as the object of Bulgaria's desire, the *Dimineatza* states its opinion that—

"The whole world is convinced that the Bulgarians want to take Dobrudja, that their national ideal demands the conquest of that province. In the last thirty years they have doubled their territory by means of wars, and now they are trying to conquer Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, thus again doubling their territory and population. And shall we Roumanians look on calmly at the aggrandizement of the most dangerous of our enemies?

"Emerging victorious from this war, Bulgaria becomes a country greater and more powerful than Roumania. Together

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with the Hungarians and the Germans, Bulgaria will dictate not only in the Balkans, but even at the Dardanelles, and our economic and political life would thus depend on the good-will of the Bulgarians!"

The *Universul* sees the decline of all Roumania's influence in the Balkans unless she intervenes to check any further expansion of Bulgaria:

"The crushing of Servia, the breaking of the treaty of Bucharest, the creation of a Greater Bulgaria with the aid of the Austro-German armies—can these be things that do not concern Roumania? And if they do concern Roumania, when can Roumania take action upon them? Will it be when they will be accomplished facts, or will it be now when they are in the making? . . . . . .

"The danger lies in the fact that the Austro-Germans have come to help the Bulgarians to undo what had been done with Roumania's aid in the Balkans in 1913. Has Roumania importance in the Balkans? This is what the country wants to know."

The Bucharest correspondent of the Paris *Temps* declares positively that the Roumanian Government is for intervention on the side of the Entente, and the only question in dispute is the time and the occasion. He writes:

"Mr. Bratianu is quite as convinced as Mr. Filipescu and Mr. Take Jonescu that the only possible course is to enter the war on the side of the Allies. He has said it in so many words and has proved it by his whole policy regarding munitions and exportations. In fact, he is so bound up with this policy that he could in no wise take any contrary steps, even if the Crown were disposed to take the opposite direction—which is a pure hypothesis. . . . . .

"The German Minister at Bucharest, a distinguished diplomat, has no doubts upon the subject either; only the other day he said, 'I receive less consideration here than if I were the representative of Montenegro.'"

Discussing the differences between the Roumanian Premier and the leaders of the Opposition, the *Temps* correspondent tells us that they are purely of a local character and do not affect the foreign policy of the Latin Kingdom:

"There has been a misunderstanding between the Interventionist group and Mr. Bratianu concerning certain revelations which were made and ought to have been kept secret. It is really insignificant, but it forced the Premier to act alone without declaring the object of his intentions. At the moment there is a deep gulf between Messrs. Filipescu and Jonescu and Mr. Bratianu. The controversy between them has become bitter on secondary questions, which are not worth being reported abroad, for they have no bearing on the foreign policy."

CONFIDENCE AT SALONIKI

THE DOUBTFUL POSITION of Greece, while it seems to worry the Allies to some extent, does not appear to render them in the least uncertain of their ability to hold the Greek ports in the face of all comers. The Paris newspapers seem apprehensive lest the reports in the German press of dissension among the Allies should produce an unfavorable impression in neutral capitals, and especially at Athens, and they are at some pains to deny that any lack of harmony exists. For example, the Paris *Matin* refers to the frequent visits of Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey to the seat of the French Government, and observes:

"This contact, which is becoming every day more intimate between the Governments and staffs, creates the most favorable impression both here and abroad. It lends the decisions and the acts of the Entente a cohesion and weight which they have not always had before. Above all, these new methods avoid waste of time, which is the greatest of weaknesses in war. The resources of the Entente are recognized throughout the world as superior to those of our enemies. Only one thing did we possess in less degree than the others, and that was unity of direction. Now, under the energetic impulsion of the French Government, this unity is becoming daily more evident."

The *Matin* seems anxious to impress upon the Greek Government the fact that the Powers of the Entente are united and determined, for it adds:

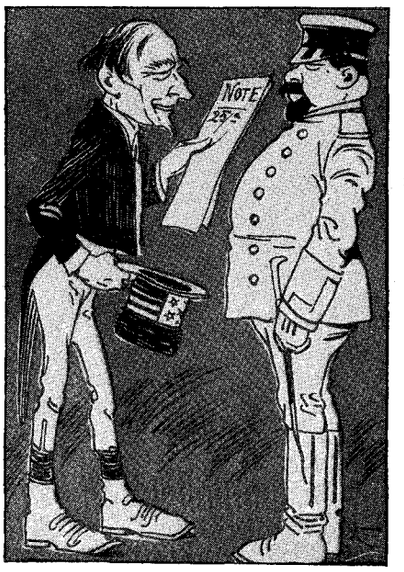
"We think it expedient to say here the thing that it is of capital importance that Athens should understand, namely, that the Allies have but one thought, one will, and one direction. There have been speculations of late on possible divergences. That was a profound error. The military action of all the Allies—and, in the circumstances of Saloniki, of France and England—is one and indivisible. In all circumstances we shall act in perfect harmony."

Turning to the English press, we find *The Westminster Gazette* convinced that the Entente is faced by nothing of any moment at Saloniki, and it believes that in extending its line through Servia the German Army has weakened its position. It says:

"The enemy is making a skilful use of the neutral press in order to daze and mystify the Allied Governments and their publics. From all quarters rumors are sent flying of great new offensives to be undertaken with unheard-of or non-existent forces. The attack against the Saloniki expedition is to be resumed after the Greek elections. The Turks are to be 'organized' for a new offensive in Gallipoli, for an expedition in great force to Mesopotamia, for a grand attack upon Egypt. . . . . .

MR. WILSON—"Dear me! I hope you'll be able to explain this satisfactorily!"
—*London Opinion.*

HOW HE RAVES. . . .



HOW HE ACTS.
—*Il Fischietto* (Turin).

ALLIED VIEWS OF HOW UNCLE SAM INTERVENES.

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THE ODYSSEY REVISED.
An awkward moment for Penelope.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

'TWIXT THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.
What will Constantine do?
—*Passing Show* (London).

THE GREEK POSITION SEEN FROM BERLIN AND LONDON.

"Neither Bulgarians nor Germans can afford to ignore the landing of an Italian force in Albania or the concentration of Russian forces in Bessarabia. To embark on great adventures south or east while the door into the Balkans remains insecure, and might, by a quite conceivable development of events, be closed against them when the spring comes, does not seem a prudent strategy for the Central Powers. . . . . .

"The idea that Russia is out of action may prove a disastrous delusion to the Central Powers both in the Near East and in the Middle East."

Very similarly the London *Spectator* opines:

"It is our belief that if you could get an officer of the supreme German War Council to speak the truth, he would tell you that the presence of a strong and undefeated army at Saloniki bids fair to upset the whole of the German scheme for dealing with the Balkans and Turkey. As long as that army remains at Saloniki it is on the German flank, and therefore a perpetual menace. A force may issue from behind the Saloniki lines to cut those German communications between Constantinople and the Danube which have been established with such trouble and such risk by the Central Powers. . . . . .

"We can understand the Germans feeling far from happy at the idea of having to beat their heads against the Saloniki lines without an absolutely overwhelming force of the kind they employed to rush Namur or Antwerp. For the Germans have not got an overwhelming force of this kind. Unless, too, we are greatly mistaken, such force as they have got in the Balkans is at the moment bitterly wanted elsewhere."

A phil-Hellene writer in the London *New Statesman* assures the Allies that King Constantine will do all he can to assist them without permanently antagonizing Germany. He writes:

"The King of Greece is a very different person from the King of Bulgaria. He is a soldier and a gentleman, perfectly incapable of breaking a personal promise definitely and emphatically given. The Allies may take his word, and will be wise to take it without trying to drive too hard a bargain with a Government which is in a position of extraordinary difficulty. To be just to Greece and her King, we must remember that outside their frontiers lie the Turks, Bulgarians, and Albanians. Behind these to the north is Austria. All four nations are eternally and fatally hostile to Greece. Should the Allies retire from Saloniki, she will be left confronting them. Her only hope of existence then will be based on such restraining influence as Germany may choose to exercise upon them. Small wonder if the King and his servants—military and political—do not want to irritate Germany!"

ENGLISH NOBLES FALLEN IN THE WAR—In commenting on the recruiting campaigns in England, the Paris *Figaro* contrasts the evident reluctance of the British proletariat to do its full share in the fighting with the patriotism shown by the British aristocracy. The *Figaro* proceeds to discuss the figures given in Debrett's edition of the British Peerage for 1916, and says:

"At the outset of the war, without being driven to it by any propaganda, the aristocracy of the United Kingdom rushed off to the battle-field. The new number of 'Debrett' shows twelve pages filled with the names of more than 800 members of the nobility who lost their lives in action. England may be proud of her noblemen."

Further details are given by the London *Daily Mail*, which goes into the figures with more precision and tells us that—

"Ten per cent. of the British officers who have died in the war were in the pages of 'Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage,' and in the issue for 1916, just published, the War-Roll of Honor of the dead comprises 800 names.

"In it appear one member of the Royal Family—Prince Maurice of Battenberg; 6 peers, 16 baronets, 6 knights, and 7 members of Parliament; 164 companions of the orders of chivalry, 95 sons of peers, 82 sons of baronets, and 84 sons of knights.

"Two successive heirs to the earldom of Loudoun fell, and the death of Lord Worsley affected the succession to three separate peerages—the earldom of Yarborough and the baronies of Fauconberg and Conyers. Succession has been unduly precipitated or the normal descent changed in over 1200 instances by the casualties of the war."

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST IRRIGATION-CANAL

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA may or may not have taken seriously Mr. William Jennings Bryan's stricture that it had "money for an army, none for irrigation"; but it officially opened in December what is believed to be the most stupendous irrigation-canal in the world, far larger than the famous Nile system of Egypt. The project has 322 miles of main line and about 22,645 miles of channels. It will irrigate 2,200,000 acres of arid land, which will yield crops worth $11,190,000 a year. It has cost $35,000,000, not counting the indirect charges, which amount to nearly as much again. This may be compared with the 2,540,000 acres watered by twenty-five irrigation-projects in this country at a cost of $86,000,000. The Indian system consists of three connected canals—namely, the Upper Chenab, the Lower Bari Doab, and the Upper Jhelum, the first two being really one long canal, with a main line of 239 miles—the longest canal in the world. The first was opened in April, 1912; the second, in April, 1913, and the third was officially opened on December 9, 1915, tho unofficially it has been working for some time.

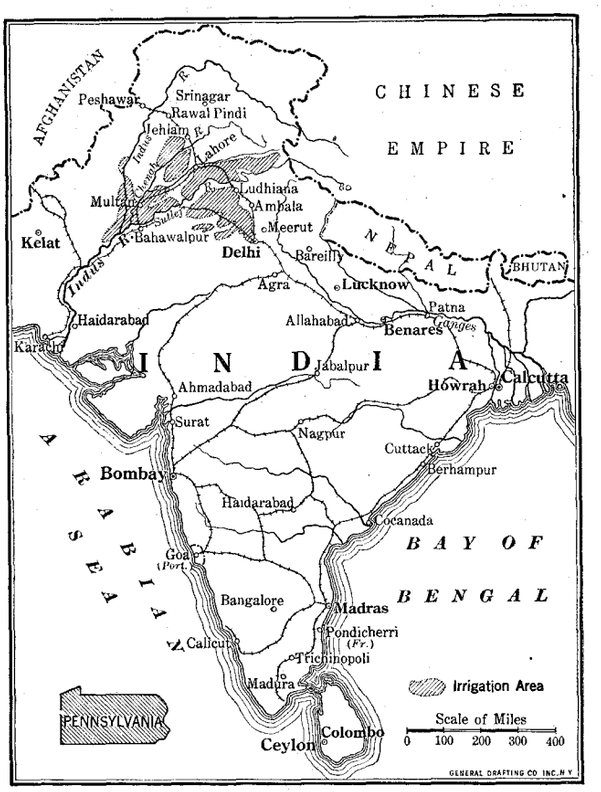
The "Triple Canal" is a masterpiece of engineering ingenuity. It takes water by means of separate and interconnected channels from the western part of the Punjab to the eastern part of the Province, and, in the course of doing so, has to carry the supply over two large and widely separated rivers. Sir John Benton, formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, thus described this feature in a paper that he read recently before the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, as reported in *The Indiaman* (London):

"In the east of the central Punjab there was—in the Lower Bari Doab—a prairie tract of 1,500,000 acres of excellent arid waste land, which, owing to previous utilizations and reservations, could not be irrigated from any water-supply near at hand, while on the western side of the province there was a large, unutilized perennial supply in the Jhelum River. The utilization of the plethora of water on the west for the irrigation of the plethora of land in the east involved carrying the supply across two great and widely separated rivers—namely, the Chenab and Ravi, and also across numerous formidable hill torrents. The final scheme consists in the construction of three large separate and connected canals, now known as the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab, for the irrigation of the Upper Jech Doab, Upper Rechna Doab, and Lower Bari Doab respectively."

Some of the difficulties of this engineering feat are thus described by Sir John Benton:

"The whole of the Upper Jhelum Canal is unavoidably constructed across the drainage of a tract of very heavy rainfall. The total amount of cross drainage is estimated at about 604,000 cusecs. [cubic feet per second], and sixty-two works have been constructed for the passing of this discharge. The intensity of run-off per square mile ranges from 200 to 2,400 cusecs., and was arrived at by observation of rainfall, and also observation of actual discharges. The cross drainage-works on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals are located in flat tracts, and are small, and of less importance than those on the Upper Jhelum Canal. In the design of the canal-regulators, the principles of design which have been observed are—bringing the mechanically operated steel gates well forward, so as to leave no spaces for silt banks to form, and providing cisterns to obviate wear of masonry floors. There is economy in providing bridges and falls.

"The average distances apart of bridges are 1.6, 1.5, and 3.4 miles for the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab canals respectively. The widths of roadway between the parapets are 21 feet for trunk roads, 12 feet to 18 feet for district roads, 10 feet to 11.6 feet for village roads, and 4 feet for footpaths. The works are usually very substantial and of brickwork. The designs of branch canal-works are similar to those for main canals. Channels carrying less than 250 to 300 cusecs. are designated distributaries. All spare land is afforested as far as possible, and this specially applies to the tops of the wide spoil banks. Furnished inspection-houses are provided at about ten-mile intervals. Canal telegraphs are in general use for regulation of supply and other canal purposes. Flour-mills are constructed at important canal falls."



THE LAND MADE FRUITFUL BY THE "TRIPLE CANAL."

The shaded area on this map of India shows the territory affected by the greatest of all irrigating projects, far larger than the famed Nile system. Alone it waters nearly as much land as do all the twenty-five irrigation-projects in our own country. The insert map of Pennsylvania drawn to the same scale helps American readers to appreciate the size of this irrigated region.

The completion of the project makes water available immediately for 2,200,000 acres of desert land. The Lower Bari Doab Canal alone will reclaim 1,200,000 acres. The Government of the Punjab—the province in which the triple canal has been dug—has issued a press *communiqué* outlining its scheme for colonizing these 1,200,000 acres. Some of it is being reserved by the Government to raise hay for the supply and transport department, and to establish military dairy farms. Much of it is to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The remainder is to be given on various terms to various communities—Indian soldiers who are bravely fighting for their King-Emperor, retired Indians who have rendered "good service to the police and criminal administration," members of low castes, and "reformed members of criminal tribes." A portion of it is to be allotted to persons who will bind themselves to do all their plowing by steam, or to produce "approved types of wheat and cottonseed." One of the terms on which 750,000 acres are to be granted is that the grantee shall breed horses and mules

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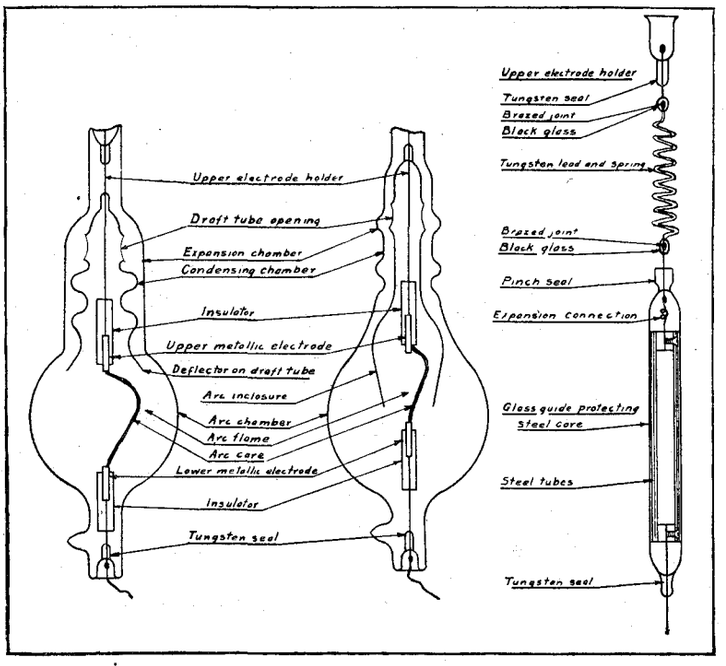
for the Army. He will be required to maintain one mare for each square and a half or two squares that he holds—a square being 25 acres.

MIND-BLINDNESS

HOW A PERSON may fail to see, altho his eyes are in perfect condition, is explained by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, December 11). A man may be able to form on his retina a perfect image of the object at which he is looking; the optic nerve may function well and transmit to his brain that image, or the nervous disturbance corresponding to it; yet if the proper area in the brain is diseased, he will not see it. The trouble in the brain may not be so much inability to receive and register the proper impression as loss of the prior records necessary to give that impression meaning. The visual message is then something like a telephone-message that reaches the wrong person, or sometimes even like one that reaches no one at all, as when the listener has put down his receiver and walked away. In other words, in order that vision may be of full utility, impressions of the moment must revive similar impressions received on former occasions, and therefore these latter must be retained in the memory. If this store of visual memories is destroyed, the person so affected might still be able to "see," but the objects seen would be meaningless to him. It is this condition which is known as "mind-blindness." We read:



A PROBLEM FOR OUR ELECTRICAL GENIUSES.

Here is a chance for amateur electricians to attain fame by perfecting this permanent arc-lamp. The above drawing is merely a "research," but may supply a valuable hint.

"With eyeballs, optic nerves, and visual centers intact, the physiological conditions for visual sensation are satisfied, and any person possessing these will, therefore, see the objects which are present in the field of vision in front of his eyeballs. If, in addition, he has seen these objects before, and if the part of his brain in which memories of them are stored is in a normal condition, he will not only see the objects, he will also identify them. Should, however, this part of his brain be diseased or destroyed, tho he will see the objects quite plainly, they will have no meaning for him. It will be as tho he had never seen them before. He will be the victim of mind-blindness."

Now, obviously, as there are many kinds or groups of visual sensations, there must be many kinds of groups of visual memories. Of these we are told:

"There are good reasons for believing that these various kinds of visual memories are stored, as it were, not in one and the same region of the brain, but in different regions; that, in other words, each group of visual memories is associated with the activity of a special group of nerve-centers. Hence it is that mind-blindness may be of many different forms, according to the particular group of centers which has been thrown out of action. If, for example, the centers associated with the visual memories of words be diseased, while those associated with other visual memories remain healthy, the person will be mind-blind in respect to words, while his visual activities in other respects will be unaffected. Tho he sees and interprets other objects, he will see words without being able to interpret them. In similar fashion mind-blindness in reference to letters, figures, places, etc., may be present, the corresponding defect, indicated by the name, existing, tho in other respects the visual functions are normal. There have even been instances in which mind-blindness has existed in reference to the words of one language acquired by the patient, while recognition and interpretation of the words of another language have been retained."

It is known, the writer goes on to say, that word-blindness and letter-blindness are results of disease affecting the left side of the brain in the rear portion of a particular lobe, and these are the forms of mind-blindness most frequently known and studied, tho several others have been recognized.

"One of the most striking instances of this condition was reported some years ago by Dr. James Hinshelwood, who has made a special and original study of the whole subject. The patient, a man of fifty-eight years, was a teacher of French and German, who suddenly found himself unable to read the exercises given to him by his pupils. Taking up a printed book, he could not recognize a single word; the page appeared to him just as it appears to a person who has never learned to read. Yet with this there was no interference with his general intelligence or memory, and but for the one defect he regarded himself as in his usual health. A very interesting feature in this case was the fact that with this striking deficiency in respect to words and letters the patient had no difficulty at all with figures. He had lost his visual memories of words, but retained his visual memories of figures, an observation which seems to compel the conclusion that the two groups of memories are located in different tho perhaps neighboring brain-areas.

"Another interesting feature in Dr. Hinshelwood's case is that the patient, after some months of precautionary rest, took up the task of learning to read, commencing with the letters of the alphabet and a child's primer after the fashion pursued in an infant-school, and he obtained a considerable measure of success. He had to provide himself with a new set of visual word-memories, and presumably he did this by the education of a new area of brain-substance.

"There is another aspect of the subject which has some importance to those concerned with education, and, in particular, perhaps, to doctors occupied with the medical inspection of school-children. Every now and again a school-teacher discovers a child who has quite exceptional difficulty in learning to read and spell. In other respects the child may appear quite normal, and the temptation is to conclude that the deficiency is due to laziness or carelessness or obstinacy. There is, however, good reason to believe that there is such a condition as congenital word-blindness, due, presumably, to some defect—quantitative or qualitative—in the brain-area whose proper function is the accumulation of visual word-memories. To label these children, or at all events all of them, as mentally defective seems to be in excess of the facts, and yet without doing so it may be difficult to obtain for them the special training they need. Thus mind-blindness touches many practical areas, and in one of its relations has an important association with the work of our elementary schools. . . . . .

"It is to be noted that to speak of 'memory' as a single capacity or function is probably a mistake. What is true of visual impressions is true also of other sensations. It is possible to produce physical deafness by methods comparable to those which cause physical blindness; and equally, by destruction

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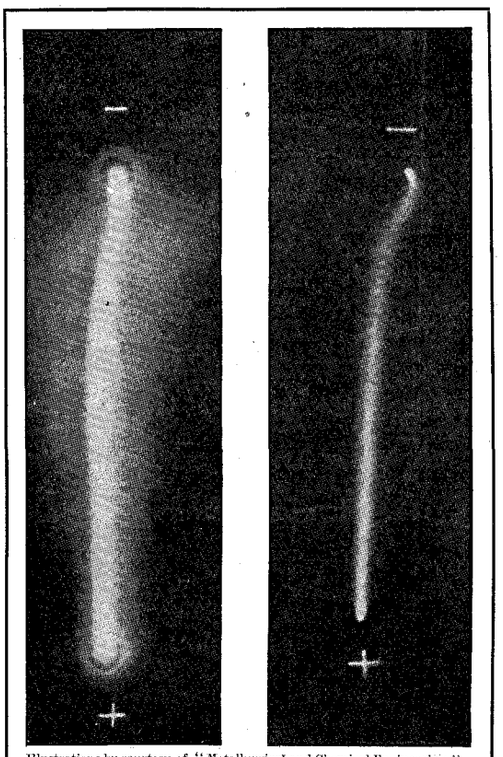
of certain brain-centers, it is possible to cause mind-deafness in relation, say, to words, where the person would hear the sound of words but would have lost the power to understand their meaning in consequence of the destruction of his store of auditory word-memories. That is to say, that the physiological arrangements provide a basis not for a memory but for memories, and hence it is readily possible to have acuteness in one group and not in another. Common experience, too, seems to confirm this, for it is notorious that some individuals remember with great success things they have seen (visual memories), while their memory-capacity for spoken words is very poor (auditory memories); or the arrangement may be the other way about. The bearing of this on the discussion of any child's 'mental deficiency' and on the method of his education is obvious."

THE NEXT STEP IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING

ONE OF THE LARGEST FACTORS of expense in maintaining the ordinary electric arc-lamp is its trimming and cleaning—operations made necessary by the fact that the arc exists in ordinary air. The heated carbons burn and are consumed very much as is the wick of an oil-lamp. Experiments now in progress toward constructing an arc-lamp that will require no more trimming and cleaning than an incandescent lamp have met with a considerable measure of success; and while they are still in the laboratory stage, Mr. W. A. Darrah, who writes of them in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, December 1), holds out hopes that the new form of lamp will soon be on the market. The plan adopted is so to design the lamp that the supply of material for the arc will come, not from the electrodes, but from a surrounding gas or vapor, and can be used over and over again. To quote and condense:

"A study of the light-efficiency of an arc from a chemical standpoint shows that there is a certain rather limited class of substances which when introduced into the arc in small quantities produce a very great increase in luminosity. Thus the addition of small quantities of cerium or calcium compounds to the carbon arc may increase its efficiency over 300 per cent., and the addition of titanium (preferably as an oxid) to the magnetite arc similarly produces an increased luminosity without a corresponding increase in energy-consumption.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering."

THE ARC OF THE NEW LAMP VARIES FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES IN LENGTH.

"A study of these facts led to the conception that perhaps an arc could be maintained in a closed vessel and supplied with these light-producing elements in the vapor-form.

"Accordingly, a crude apparatus was arranged in which two hard carbon electrodes were placed vertically above each other in a tight glass vessel, and an arc drawn between the electrodes. As might be expected, this arc was non-luminous and very unstable. Accordingly, a small amount of carbon tetrachlorid was poured into the vessel, with a rather marked result. The arc then became stable and could be drawn out to several times the length which was previously possible, altho its luminosity was not much increased. A flaky soot formed by the decomposition of the carbon tetrachlorid also filled the glass chamber. A trial was next made with stannic chlorid, with a similar increase both in stability and allowable arc length. In this case, also, the luminosity of the arc was much greater. The stannic chlorid, however, was decomposed by the air and moisture present, forming a white insoluble powder upon the walls of the chamber, soon shutting out most of the light.

"A more elaborate apparatus was therefore constructed in which the graphite electrodes were separated by an electromagnet acting upon an iron core within a glass chamber.

"The air was exhausted from the chamber, a small quantity of stannic chlorid vapor at a pressure of from three to four centimeters was allowed to enter and the arc drawn. Under these conditions a stable arc three to four inches long could be produced. The arc was intensely white and so steady that it had the appearance of a thick incandescent filament slightly bowed and surrounded by a flamelike less luminous shell of yellow. The vapors from this arc, however, soon collected on the walls, forming a dense brown coat, which proved to be mainly tin carbid with a mixture of stannous chlorid and other intermediate compounds.

"These preliminary tests having indicated possibilities as well as having shown the difficulties to be overcome, additional smaller lamps were constructed along somewhat improved lines."

The type finally adopted has an arc-chamber in which the arc is formed between tungsten electrodes, partly surrounded with a refractory insulator. Experiment showed the exact combination of gases that would produce the least "soot." These are introduced in liquid-form. The appearance of the arc in the new lamp is described as differing in important respects from that of the ordinary arc-lamp. We read:

"It is usually very stable, about ⅛ inch in diameter, tubular in form, and varies from two to five inches in length, the variations being due to differences in pressure, natures of the gases supplied, etc. A high pressure naturally increases the intrinsic brilliancy of the arc, but makes it necessary to operate at a shorter length, as the gas-currents due to temperature-differences and arc-reaction are correspondingly more violent. The diameter of the central luminous tube is also reduced with an increase in pressure.

"Some of the arcs revolve very slowly, but as a rule the low pressure of the gases minimizes the motion of the arc, and the general appearance is that of a thick, intensely white incandescent filament slightly bent at the upper end. With some of the vapors, as, for example, the metaloid halogen compounds, antimony, phosphorus, and arsenic chlorids, the central tubular portion is surrounded by a ragged flame, which is light pink in the case of arsenic and pale green in the case of phosphorus.

"The flame portion acts somewhat as an absorbing screen, thus reducing the total useful radiation. It is a curious fact that this flame may exist for a short but appreciable time after the circuit has been interrupted, thus indicating that it probably does not have a part in the conduction of electricity through the vapor, but appears rather to be a zone in which the vapors after being dissociated by the heat and electrical effects of the arc recombine."

The increased length of the arc results in greater efficiency, since the brilliancy is also much enhanced. By using five times as much power the light-effect may be multiplied by 20, the efficiency being thus four times that of the standard form. The writer then intimates to inventors that a new field is thrown open here for their exploration. As he puts it:

"It would appear that an investigation along the lines here described opens up new possibilities in light-production, but it can not be too strongly emphasized that while the results set forth in this paper offer considerable promise from an applied, practical standpoint, yet they are not presented for consideration as representing a finished device, but merely a research in what seems to be a new and interesting field."

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THIEF-CATCHING BY CARD-INDEX

THE TIME MAY COME when the victim of a burglary, instead of employing Sherlock Holmes or Craig Kennedy to ferret out the criminal by semimagical or super-scientific methods, will simply place the affair in the hands of an office assistant who will tabulate the facts, refer to an index, and announce that the crime was committed by Edward P. Smith, *alias* Hefty Hank, of 2163 Dr. Watson Street, Detroit. A brief wire to that city, and the man is in custody. This is absurd only in so far as the regularity of crime is not universal. Crime, however, is apparently done by rule in a large majority of cases, owing to the personal peculiarities of criminals and their preference for working in familiar ways; and its method thus connects it directly with the criminal. All that is necessary is to tabulate the essential features and devise a way of indexing them. This has all been done abroad, we are told by Raymond B. Fosdick, in an article on "The Modus-Operandi System in the Detection of Criminals," contributed to *The Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* (Chicago). The system has been tried out in Dresden, Germany, and in parts of England. The Dresden classification, we are told, is still experimental, but the system devised in England by Major W. L. Atcherley, chief constable of the West Riding Constabulary, Yorkshire, is most comprehensive. Says Mr. Fosdick, in substance:

"His system is more than an index for a single department; it is a cooperative arrangement by which habitual or traveling criminals can be traced from community to community by a comparison of their methods of work. It involves the establishment of clearing-houses of information for certain areas, each comprising a number of counties or boroughs. In these clearing-houses facts relating to crime-methods are collected and sorted for reference and use in the subsequent investigation of offenses. This plan necessitates a new classification of crimes.

"Obviously in devising a system of this kind, two questions are encountered: First, what kind of facts shall the detective who investigates a crime report? Secondly, can the facts thus obtained be accurately classified so as to make them readily accessible?

"In meeting the first difficulty, Major Atcherley adopted for the use of investigating officers ten headings or subdivisions, each relating to a phase of the method employed by the criminal in the perpetration of his crime. These headings and their interpretation follow:

"(1) *Class-word.*—Person or property attacked.—One class of thieves will select a certain class, whereas they will hesitate to attack another. An effort should be made to describe exactly the actual person or property in each case.

"(2) *Entry.*—The actual point of entry into the property should be clearly specified.

"(3) *Means.*—Including the method used by the thief in reaching the point of entry, also the tools used after so reaching it.

"(4) *Object.*—Kind of property taken, generally stated.

"(5) *Time.*—This point often narrows down the detection of the crime to criminals who operate at certain periods.

"(6) *Style.*—Did the criminal, to obtain entrance, describe himself as a mechanic, canvasser, agent, traveler, engineer, army or naval officer, etc.?

"(7) *Tale.*—The account which the criminal has given of himself.

"(8) *Pal.*—Some criminals work in pairs or more, and others invariably by themselves; this point, therefore, is important in reducing the scope of detection.

"(9) *Transport.*—Traces of vehicles, etc., in the neighborhood of the property that has been broken into.

"(10) *Trade-mark.*—Expert criminals are known frequently to commit certain extraordinary acts not associated with the object of the crime, such as poisoning the dog, leaving a note behind, changing their clothes, or drinking the wine and smoking cigars.

"The outline, above given, covers the *modus-operandi* phase of the detective's investigation.

"Now, how shall this *modus-operandi* information be classified? Major Atcherley devised a set of formulas by which the whole crime can be described in a number, while the particular method employed is characterized in a few additional words.

"On this basis a card in the file, for example, would appear as follows:

M. O. 2.2.	Residence (Detached)	Jewelry and clothing	Evening (Date)
	Ground-floor window, Catch		
	Sticky paper, smashing		

"This seemingly unintelligent group of figures and words is interpretable as follows: A burglary was committed in a detached residence, by an unknown person who pasted a piece of sticky fly-paper over a window-glass on the ground floor, so that it would not fall when broken, then smashed the glass, and slipt the catch. Jewelry and clothing were stolen. The burglary occurred in the evening. Apparently the offender was alone and walked to the scene of his crime.

"Following this information, which constitutes the heading for the classification, details are given on the filing-card as to the kind of property stolen, the exact hour of the crime, the description of the suspect if obtained, etc. A similar crime would find the same place in the *modus-operandi* file, so that ultimately there would be on hand a complete description of all crimes occurring in the community, grouped according to the particular methods employed.

"Major Atcherley's system is daily growing in usefulness as its operation becomes more wide-spread. At the present time it is confined practically to the northern district of England, where it is employed by both county and borough forces. It is highly probable, however, that it will soon be adopted in the southern district. Even Scotland Yard, despite its conservative traditions and tendencies, is beginning to look upon it with favor. Indeed, the 'M. O.' [*modus operandi*] system or some similar system must ultimately compel attention everywhere. Classification of crime by methods, with clearing-houses covering a wide territory, is bound to become a permanent feature of detective-work. Just as the invention of a formula has made identification by finger-prints of practical utility by connecting the prisoner with his past record, so the application of a formula to other peculiarities of the criminal will be of enormous value in facilitating his apprehension."

MAPPING A MILLION MILES OF WIRE

A CHART showing all the wires used in the land-line service of the Western Union Telegraph Company has lately been completed and placed in the office of the company's general superintendent of traffic. About a million miles of wire are thus charted, each wire being represented by a line and its wire number, with the material and gage. The route it follows, and every point where it is cut in, either for operation or for testing, are also shown. Further, the cross-connections between the various wires in each office are drawn in and the assignments of the circuits thus made up are noted upon them. Says Hobart Mason, describing this chart in *Western Union News* (New York, December):

"The preparation of such a record as this naturally was a matter of considerable difficulty and labor. The initial steps were taken in the fall of 1910. Energetic measures were started in April, 1912, and since that time the work has been continuously carried forward by a force of from two to five men. Such existing records as were available were collected, comparisons were made with the Atlas, the Railway Guide, and the Tariff Book, relay office reports of circuits were consulted and preliminary sketches made. These were then submitted to the field-forces for correction, and, as the work progressed, not infrequently second and third preliminary sketches were sent out for correction to gain the advantage of the knowledge of specific conditions held by those who were directly in touch with particular wires. Finally a trip to many of the important points where uncertainties existed was made by a member of the New York force. Of course much correspondence and an infinite amount of checking and rechecking were necessary to complete the work.

"As a result, for the first time in the company's history, we have in one comprehensive record a statement of the kind, location, and use of every wire used in our business. Approximately one million miles of wire are thus represented. The balance of our wire-plant, being used exclusively by the railroads, is not shown in this chart.

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"The economic advantage of this centralized information is, beyond question, worth the cost of collecting it, and the expense of keeping it up to date. Particularly is it valuable in studying the routing of traffic, both in normal times and in emergencies, and in planning the extension of new methods of operation. The possession of such a record has already saved many thousands of dollars' worth of wire-construction that would have been undertaken had it not been for schemes shown to be possible by studying the chart. . . . . .

"The chart covers seventy sheets, each three feet high and five feet wide. If mounted edge to edge to form one continuous map, the greatest height would be 27 feet and the width 65 feet. In order conveniently to handle this record, it has been mounted on a set of steel-framed panels which are assembled in a metal support to swing like the leaves of a book with its back binding held vertically. Each 'leaf' is somewhat over six feet high and five feet wide, and holds two sheets of the chart on each side."

LIGHT AS A SAFETY-DEVICE

A LARGE PROPORTION of industrial accidents are due to insufficient lighting; and yet in all the agitation for "safety first" this fact has been practically ignored. We install guards around cog-wheels or other moving parts and then allow our workmen to break their legs by falling over boxes in an ill-lighted room. When we provide light enough, we often arrange it and regulate its intensity in such manner that it becomes an irritant instead of an aid. In an article contributed to *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, December), under the head "Lighting to Save Lives," John A. White tells us that the greatest number of accidents in industrial plants occur in December and January—the months of least daylight. This relation of illumination to accidents can be traced through every month. June boasts the longest day in the year and usually the fairest weather, and June also is the month that shows fewest accidents. The writer goes on:

"As an additional proof that accidents increase in direct ratio to gloom and darkness, a United States Senate report on a large steel-plant adds weight. During a period of five years, in all the various departments, six in all, of the steel-plant in question, the accidents at night outnumbered those of the day, in some cases by as much as one hundred per cent. While probably other factors must here be taken into consideration, yet unquestionably this tremendous discrepancy between day and night accidents can be due in large measure only to the difference in degree of illumination.

"Take another angle of the life-and-death problem and its relation to light. From the view-point of every-day health, a factory flooded with sunlight is a much more desirable place to work in. Even leaving out the question of disease-germs, the workman can no more be happy in a gloomy place than the housewife in a gloomy kitchen. Proper illumination means less irritability, better nerves, and consequently a surer, steadier hand in directing dangerous machinery, greater staying-power, and an ability to turn out a greater amount of work in a day.

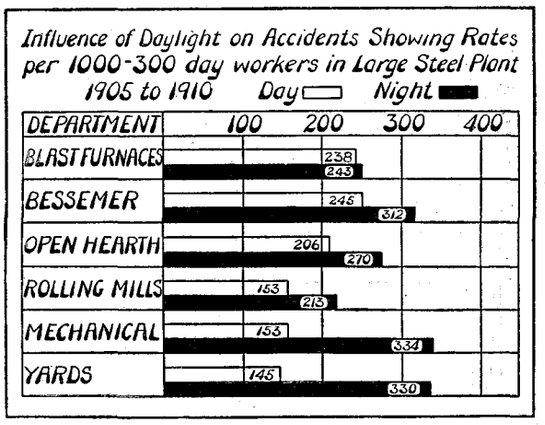
"In a Detroit automobile-manufacturing plant, the percentage of eye-trouble was so much out of the ordinary that it created considerable comment. This eye-trouble was especially prevalent when very close application was required in the manufacture of certain parts. The men were constantly complaining of eye-strain, headaches, and fatigue. Moreover, the percentage of spoiled material was running pretty high.

"An efficiency-expert was called in. Standing at one of the machines, he found that bright lights directly above the level of his eyes were positively irritative. He suggested a different arrangement of the lights. Immediately the men's work improved, and complaints of eye-strain vanished.

"It is rather odd that in all the agitation for safety-devices around machinery, the importance of lighting has not been sufficiently emphasized or insisted upon; or even where proper precautions have been taken to illuminate the machinery, little heed has been given to lighting the floor-space or the passages. A man can not be expected to come from a glare of light and step into semigloom without having his eyes so completely dazzled that for the moment he is blinded. Employees temporarily blinded in this manner are frequently injured by stumbling over boxes or other obstacles that have perhaps been placed on the floor.

"This condition is inexcusable, whether looking at the situation from the point of view of the workman or of the employer. It is roughly estimated that the cost of injuries to workmen amounts within the year to a quarter of a billion dollars; half of these accidents, statistics prove, are preventable. It is a matter of conjecture as to just what percentage bad illumination plays in the matter of accident, but authorities give figures ranging all the way from five per cent. to twenty-five per cent. . . .

"Only a few years ago it was customary for many plants, large as well as small, to shorten the working-day during the midwinter months because of lack of proper illumination. But



LIGHT SAVES LIFE.

manufacturers are realizing that this is a short-sighted business-policy. Also they realize that it is a short-sighted policy to compel men to work under any but the best possible conditions that may be provided.

"They have begun to give careful thought to lighting-problems and, as a result, the modern factory plants going up in such cities as Detroit, New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, and elsewhere are almost as brilliant as the photographer's studio. Brick or concrete walls seem hardly to exist. The sides are a mass of glass. . . . . .

"Four factors may be taken into consideration with regard to the proper illumination of industrial plants. The first is the question of how best to introduce daylight into a building; the second concerns the use of artificial illumination; the third, employment of methods for properly diffusing light; and lastly, the question of selecting the right sort of artificial illuminant, and so protecting it as to avoid fires and explosions."

It is being discovered that large expenditure for more light actually pays in hard cash, and, as a result:

"The matter of providing methods of securing daylight has in fact become a great industry. Factories are engaged in the business solely of providing special glass, and others of providing special casements; while hundreds of men are engaged in the work of designing buildings in such a way that the maximum amount of light is admitted. Interiors of manufacturing plants, however, are especially difficult to light. Huge machines stand about everywhere, casting great shadows. Shafting and belting add to the gloom. It is a truism in physics that black absorbs light, and that white reflects it; hence on hot summer days women wear white linens and men white flannel suitings. This applies as well to factory-lighting. Long ago whitewash was tried; but this coating does not last long and becomes dirty quickly. Neither is ordinary white paint satisfactory. The modern illuminating engineer recommends white enamel paints, in order that every bit of light may be caught, to be reflected back into the corners and on to the floor-space, which otherwise would be in semigloom.

"These many problems, and the need for their correct solution, have created a demand for a new profession—that of the illumination engineer. The casualty companies, which, for a specified premium, take over the legal hazard involved in the employing of men in factories, and who are held responsible as a consequence for all preventable accidents to the employees, greet the rise of this new profession with enthusiasm. Employers and manufacturers find the expense of an illumination engineer to be a profitable investment. That big number of accidents and that huge amount of waste must be eliminated; and the illumination engineer is likely to be one of the big factors in doing it. Such countries as Denmark and Germany are doing this, and we must follow their lead."

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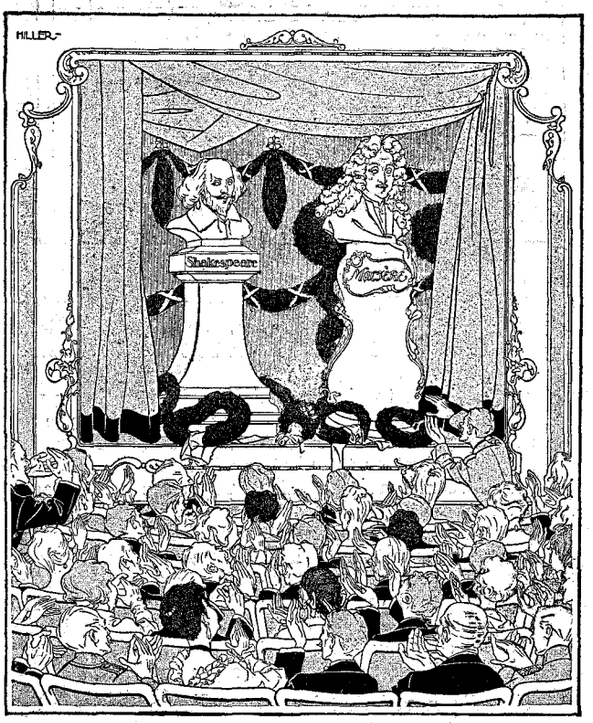
LETTERS · AND · ART

INTERNATIONALISM IN THE GERMAN THEATER OF TO-DAY

WAR-PLAYS have sprung up like mushrooms in Germany during the last year and a half. More than a hundred of these "timely" products are reported to us by Gilbert Hirsch, a Columbia student who has been sojourning in Germany for the past six months or more. He labels the plays "good, very bad, and indifferent," which probably strikes the average of dramatic production of any time or manner. Oddly enough, more than twice the above number



WAR-AMENITIES.

"These Germans! These *Boches!* Every evening they go and listen to the great poets of France and England."—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

have appeared in book-form, the managers have been deluged, and the censor kept busy. One of his works was to ban a play by Carl Vollmoeller, author of "The Miracle," a spectacle which, but for the war, would have been seen in America ere this. Dr. Vollmoeller, a native of Munich, visited America early in 1914 and arranged to present his great play, which London acclaimed, in Madison Square Garden. In the New York *Evening Post* Mr. Hirsch reports Dr. Vollmoeller as "intensely patriotic, visiting the front very often voluntarily, in order to witness for himself the spirit of the German troops," yet "he is international in his point of view." His banned play, a satire on war, is called "The Siege of Berlin"—

"At least the first act is. What the other acts might have been no one knows, not even himself. For after reading that first one, his friend, the censor, smilingly suggested that it was a pity to waste so much brilliance on a play that would never see the light of day."

One of the outstanding events of the dramatic history of Germany during the war-period is the visit of Reinhardt and his company to Sweden. Mr. Hirsch calls it "triumphal":

"There can be no doubt that the awakened interest in the German drama in Sweden, for example, has its diplomatic as well as its artistic side. The Reinhardt expedition is under the special patronage of the Queen of Sweden, who was a German princess. The Germans feel her particularly one with them during the war, since she was visiting the palace at Karlsruhe on the day when it was bombarded by French and English aviators. She recently received Reinhardt, together with Else Heims (his wife and leading actress), and Paul Wegener (his star villain), for a long conversation about the German stage.

"The opening performance was attended not only by the King, the Princes and Princesses, by the German and Austrian Ambassadors, and American Minister, but by all the writers and artists of Sweden. Special performances at reduced prices have been given for the students at the Universities of Stockholm and Upsala. Reinhardt had been liberally supported from private sources in Germany; so the financial success of the venture was a secondary consideration. But his ten regular performances in Stockholm netted him 60,000 kronen [$16,000], and the Christiania performances were just as successful.

"In the course of the winter a prominent Swedish company will pay a return visit, and put on a cycle of Strindberg plays at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. The Swedish critics were unanimous in their praise of the German performances, and commented particularly on the liberality of the Germans in playing Shakespeare in spite of the war. As a matter of fact, the popularity of Shakespeare has grown so in Germany within the last five years that if the war had resulted in driving the English classics from the German stage, there would have been not a few in Germany who would have clamored for instant peace. Easier for the Germans to get along without white bread and without fat than without Shakespeare! In 1913 alone Shakespeare was produced 1,133 times on the German-speaking stage. As soon as the war broke out, Reinhardt asked publicly whether there would be any objection to his playing Shakespeare. The almost unanimous answer was that Shakespeare is not an English but a universal artist. The Germans put Byron in the same class; and 'Manfred,' which the English have of late years quite overlooked, is to be produced in Berlin in the course of the winter. But no modern English play would be tolerated in Germany during the war. The Germans are too firmly convinced that a modern English play directed against them—Du Maurier's 'An Englishman's Home'—helped to bring on the war. Even a modern Irish play—so I was told by a leading manager—would not be permitted by the public. I had suggested the production of Synge's work, which has already been translated into German.

"'I am afraid it is out of the question,' he said, 'much as I personally resent the intrusion of political considerations and national jealousies into the field of art.'"

A change of taste, more than a spirit of chauvinism, Mr. Hirsch points out, accounts for the absence of French plays from the German stage. Indeed, during the past generation the French influence on German drama has entirely passed away. During the war of 1870, French plays and German plays built on the French model were common on the German stage. And now:

"The German people, as well as their Government, have done all they could since war broke out to show that they have no real animus against the French. It can hardly be an accident that the one play which is now running in three different Berlin theaters at the same time is one which has love of France as a dominating motive—Schiller's 'Maria Stuart.' It is possible to present this play as if it were merely a tragedy of the romantic school, in which a poet used historic personages as the mouthpieces for his private emotions. But the production of it at the Königgrätzer Theater is a realistic study in the psychology of two contrasting nations—France and England. Mary was, in her sentiments, her bringing up, her temperament, and her religion, a Frenchwoman. And as such she is played by the prominent German actress, Irene Triesch, who brings out perfectly that deep antagonism between the expressive French and the represt English, which lasted through so many centuries, and which—so the Germans insist—has been slurred over, but not abolished by this war. The English are excellently played, with a fine sense for that cold distinction of

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character which is particularly British. Every line—and there are many—in which *Mary* refers with bitter irony to 'the justice of England,' 'the most respected men in England,' 'the humanity of England,' in which she appeals from the hypocrisy and the cold calculation of those who have her fate in their hands—is, of course, vigorously applauded by the German audience. But they appreciate still more the dramatization of the contrast between France and England in the persons of the two queens, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. There are very few German actresses who can play an Englishwoman. Helene Fehdmer succeeds excellently.

"The managers of this theater and Reinhardt have been competitors ever since the three were mere boys acting together in an inconspicuous Berlin theater. In order to outdo them as to 'Maria Stuart,' Reinhardt induced a prominent actress to break her contract in order to play *Elizabeth* for him, resigned from the German Stage Society, and set the whole dramatic world by the ears. He succeeded in getting his production on the boards a couple of weeks before the other theater, and in giving a performance that his rivals could not equal in magnificence. The Berlin critics gave him the palm. But to a mere neutral it seemed that—through sheer surplus of magnificence—he had failed."

Contrasting Germany and France in respect to dramatic representation of each country's classics, Mr. Hirsch writes:

"The German classic drama centers very largely about the history of Germany and neighboring Germanic countries; and is full of Germanic conceptions of freedom and valor. So it is not strange that in war-time Germany's national classics are always revived on the stage. To-day, as in 1864, 1866, and 1870, Schiller's 'Tell' and 'Wallenstein,' Goethe's 'Egmont,' and the works of Hebbel and Kleist are being played to enthusiastic audiences.

"This is in the most marked contrast to the total absence of dramatic life in Paris during the war, where, according to the official statistics, the net earnings of the theaters during the first seven months of the war were less than one-twentieth what they had been during the same period of the preceding year. And instead of putting on their national classics in order to create a revival of patriotism, the French deliberately kept them off the stage. The explanation of this made by *Humanité* sounds itself like a witticism from one of Molière's most biting satirical plays. Yet *Humanité* never had the name—at least not before the assassination of its editor, Jaurès—of being a comic paper. Whether it is feared that the plays of Racine and Molière, written centuries ago, might give away important military secrets to the enemy, or whether the modern Frenchman does not regard the great French classics as sufficiently French in spirit, is not made clear. But, according to *Humanité*, the authorities forbade the production of these plays 'because the censor has not the time to read through these works and find out whether they are fit for production at the present time.'"

NEW STAGE-PERILS—The perils of the stage were supposed popularly to exist mainly, if not only, for the young girl. One can hardly remember ever hearing the career of the stage held up as a warning for young men. But Edith Wynne Matthison, the distinguished English actress for so long domiciled among us, sounds this note in *The Theater* (January):

"I genuinely believe that the stage is a place of greater danger to young men than to young women. This is a surprizing statement, you think? I defend it by saying that the actor is liable to fritter away his time. He plays a few hours a day, and for the remainder of the time he 'rests.' He doesn't need so much rest. He needs work and study, and if he doesn't have them there will be a rapid disintegration of character. There was never a truer adage than that concerning idleness and the location of the devil's workshop.

"But girls can find and do find more to do. They nearly all sew. It is great economy of time and of purse for them to do so. Cloth is cheap, and if they can fashion it into blouses and lingerie and into simple gowns they are thereby the gainers. Girls are rather more industrious than men. I have noticed that the girls in a company employ their time well. They read and study. I have never known but one young actor—no, two—who studied. The player should be a constant student. He needs to know music and painting and sculpture and languages and literature! It requires a lifetime to learn all that he should know of the collateral arts."

NAIL-DRIVING THAT TORTURES ART—The derision with which England greeted the statue-nailing craze in Germany may or may not have had its effect. The Germans are extending the cult, and now von Emmich is to be nailed into fame in Liége and von Tirpitz in Wilhelmshaven. But there is no longer unanimous approval in the Fatherland of this method of honoring their heroes. The Manchester *Guardian* culls out some words of disapproval from several journals:

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KING ARTHUR AT INNSBRUCK.

It was reported, but later denied, that the Austrians, like the colonists of our own country, would melt up this heroic bronze statue of England's King, and hurl it in bullets against the Allies.

"According to the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the 'solemn unvailing of the Iron Emmich' took place in the Palais de Justice at Liége. It is a wooden bas-relief of the 'Conqueror of Liége' and the proceeds of the nailing are to go to the German national fund for the dependents of those who have fallen in the war. The Governor of the place, Count von der Schulenberg, drove in the first nail, with the words, 'What Emmich won let us keep!'

"It is well known that a huge wooden statue of Admiral von Tirpitz is in process of construction for Wilhelmshaven, where it is to be to the citizens of that town what the great Hindenburg statue is to Berlin. This has proved too much for the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which exclaims that the capital of the Empire

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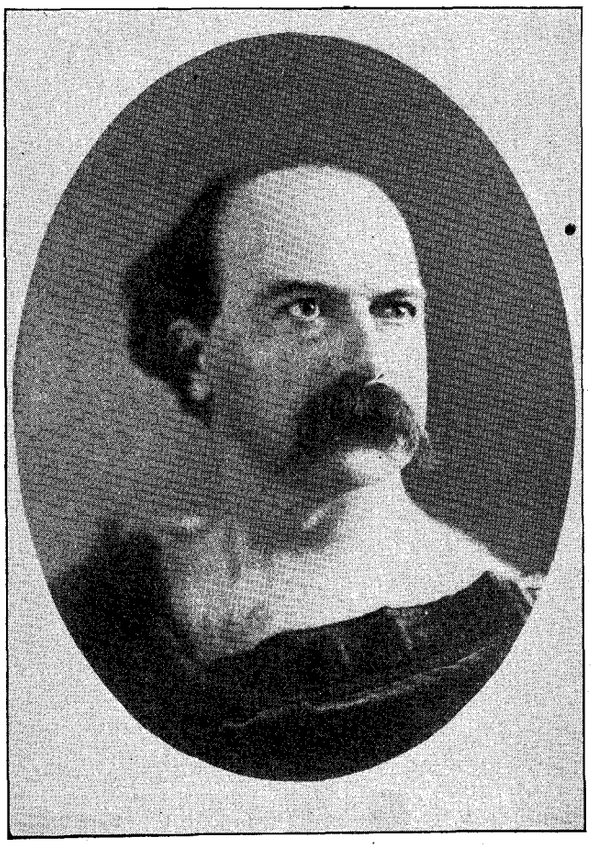
has set a fine mischief in motion. It recalls the loud outcry even against the Hindenburg statue, but 'now even poor old Tirpitz is to have nails driven into his stomach!' And the *Lokal Anzeiger* quotes with eminent satisfaction a formal protest from the Royal Academy of Arts to the citizens of Wilhelmshaven, which says pointblank that the nailing of statues is an artistically impossible thing, and appeals to them to do all they can to prevent the Tirpitz plan being carried out. The *Lokal Anzeiger* applauds these sentiments in the most lively manner, and says that if these citizens want to hammer at something let them go and drive nails into doors, coats of arms, or Iron Crosses."

SALVINI AMONG THE OLYMPIANS

THE DEATH of Tommaso Salvini in Florence, Italy, at the age of eighty-seven, may cause few stirrings of memory in the present generation, but he was one of those, declares the New York *Times*, whose name was not writ in water, despite the mournful old saying. "The great actors, the few whose adoption of the calling is inevitable," the writer avers, are those who prove the falsity of the above legend. "Kemble and Sarah Siddons, Kean, Lekain, and Talma still live, and Salvini belongs with them among the immortals." Salvini was endowed with all the physical qualities of a great actor—"stature, vigor, grace, a handsome face and features capable of expressing every shade of emotion; a voice of ample range and power." The writer proceeds to analyze his gifts and shows wherein he differed from those whose fame, tho great, yet admits of qualification:

"Every generation has its favored actors, often of great renown, for whom there exists, while they live and retain their popularity, a common if unexpressed agreement to make allowances. They may be deficient in vocal equipment, or awkward in movement, or lacking in facial expression, or given to incurable tricks of speech or manner. Such was not Salvini. No chronicler of theatrical incidents ever wrote of this great Italian histrion that he conquered 'in spite of his mannerisms' or that his voice was unequal to the requirements of a certain passage. Of his conception of characters in English poetical drama there was some complaint after he had begun, in 1873, to act in the United States and England. Naturally his portrayal of *Othello* lacked the discretion, the unfailing dignity of deportment, the reticence of the admirable school of Macready. He was a Southron and he did not kill *Desdemona* as one offering a sacrifice to the gods. But his *Othello* was a tremendously effective piece of acting. Across the vale of years one seems still to hear the echoes of that rich voice in the address to the Senate, the thunder of his tones in the colloquy with *Iago* in act iii., and to see, with something of the old thrill, the distorted countenance of the avenging Moor as he peered through the curtains when the knocking at the door was heard. His *Lear* was also unmistakably a Southron, but the portrayal was not the less powerful and pathetic for that reason. In *Coriolanus* he created a profound impression. As *Saul*, as the *Gladiator* in Saumet's play, as the convict in 'La Morte Civile,' as *Sullivan* (Robertson's 'David Garrick'), he was equally renowned."



TOMMASO SALVINI.

"An actor who derived from his calling all there is in it, fame and the consciousness of doing well that which is worth doing.'

In this country, so the historian records, Salvini was at his best in his earlier visits, when he was supported by a competent Italian company. But—

"The later polyglot performances were inevitably deficient in illusion, in spite of the absolute sincerity of his own acting. When he played with Edwin Booth both actors did their best, but the lingual gulf between them was always in the minds of the audiences. It could not be said that the play of 'Othello' was adequately performed whether Salvini was the Moor or his Ancient. When he was the *Ghost* to the *Hamlet* of Booth he proved, what had often been proved before, the curious experience of Wilhelm Meister to the contrary, that the shade of the departed King of Denmark is a thankless rôle. Salvini was an actor who derived from his calling all there is in it, fame and the consciousness of doing well that which is worth doing, and a comfortable fortune. When he retired from the theater he retired from public life. He cherished no theories touching the decline of the drama or the renascence thereof. But he was one of the few great actors, perhaps the greatest of his era, tho it is possible to pay tribute to his memory without indulging in comparisons."

PLACING STEPHEN PHILLIPS

OF ALL contemporary English poets Stephen Phillips was perhaps best known in this country; so it is also natural that the articles that followed upon his death should, if anything, strike a higher note of admiration among us than those issuing from his fellow countrymen. The praise that the English journals accorded him was always tempered from the day that his first volume appeared. "What *The Athenæum*, for example, said of the new poet," observes Prof. John Erskine in the New York *Evening Post*, "makes interesting reading, both for its recognition of his skill in the orthodox art and for its blindness to his originality." The reviewer, it is pointed out, "overlooked 'Marpessa' and 'Christ in Hades' and drew his illustrations from the less important items in the book." Professor Erskine finds it "natural that *The Athenæum* and other journals of its temper should accept 'Paolo and Francesca' when it appeared as confirmatory evidence that Stephen Phillips was simply echoing past art in beautiful but unimportant ways." Critical opinion, perhaps, suffers a sea-change in crossing the ocean, for Mr. Holbrook Jackson, editor of *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), seems to draw upon memory to other effect:

"Stephen Phillips, the poet, passed from us nearer two than one decade ago, for the man who died the other day was little more than other men, save that in the past he wrote poetry, and there is tragedy in achievement that can not be maintained. Those of us who can remember the ascent of Stephen Phillips's star of poetry into the high firmament of enraptured applause have not yet ceased to regret its all too sudden eclipse. Poetic hope never ran higher than it did when Mr. Elkin Mathews sent forth, in 1897, that thin gray-backed pamphlet labeled '"Christ in Hades," by Stephen Phillips.' The critics for once were in

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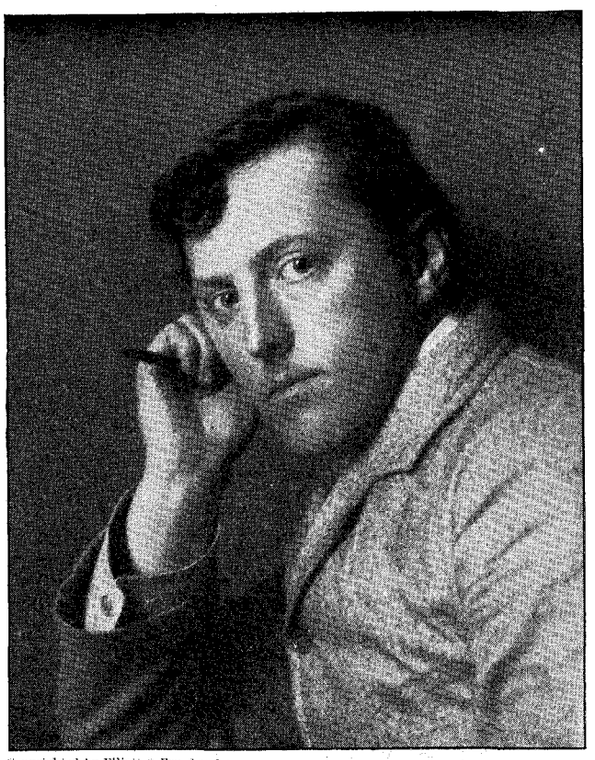
accord; they fell over one another in acclaiming a new poet. Comparisons ran high. The great names of Milton and Keats were dragged in; and when, a year or so later, the poetic drama, 'Paola and Francesca,' appeared, there was no limit to the enthusiasm. The earlier critics had exhausted all exalted comparisons save one, and the enthusiast was not lacking for long who would boldly link up the new poet with Shakespeare. The die was cast—alas for criticism—a-lack-a-day for poetry! It was the first act in the tragedy of Stephen Phillips, the Poet. The last act closed but yesterday with the production of the uninspired 'Armageddon.' Surely it was a man who died last week, not a poet."



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STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

As poet, killed long ago by the acclaim of admirers; as man, he died but the other day.

However the critics agreed or disagreed when the poems first appeared, they are at one now in regarding "Marpessa" and "Christ in Hades" as Phillips's best work. Mr. Jackson writes:

"When Stephen Phillips wrote 'Christ in Hades,' he dealt with a theme which has held the imagination of our race from the dawn of that faith which should, but does not, bind together all Christian peoples. Countless generations have wondered over the phrase, perhaps the most arresting of all phrases in the New Testament, 'He descended into Hell.' Theologians without number, poets of many times and places, have striven to expound those words, each in their several ways; and altho Stephen Phillips attempted a task which only the greatest have succeeded in surmounting, he acquitted himself so well that the generations to come will read his poignant lines and feel that they understand something more of the heart of darkness. 'Christ in Hades' is the fugue of unsatisfied desire, of unfulfilled hope and wizard desolation of souls that have not found anchorage. I know of no poem which succeeds so admirably in the creation of quiet impressiveness. Christ passes through Hades in silence. The mournful denizens of that place are made to declare their sorrows by the wonder and curiosity of his presence—for they know not the mission of their strangely placid visitor. They attempt to satisfy their hunger for news of the living world by pressing him for intelligence. The poem is so well knit that its real magic may scarcely be conveyed by quotation. And one may not say which is the more poignant incident in this symphony of anguish. Whether it be the woman who mistook Christ for some newly arrived man seeking his beloved, or the young man who 'broke in on her with eager words':

> See how we live along exhausted streams,
> Eluding forests, and dispersing hills;
> Oh, but I gloried and drank and wept and laughed!
> Give me again great life! To dare, to enjoy,
> To explore, never to tire, to be alive
> And full of blood and young, to risk, to love!
> The bright glory of after-battle wine,
> The flushed recounting faces, the stern hum
> Of burnished armies, thrill of unknown seas!

"One may not, I say, distinguish between these high-wrought emotions which are so expressive of human experience."

After his first volumes, tho Mr. Phillips frequently wrote verse, his name was more widely known for his poetic plays. He possest a "sense of the theater" and developed this in early life by a novitiate with the Benson Company. "As an actor he had only moderate success," says the London *Times*, "his best part being that in which Shakespeare was said to have been at 'the top of his performance,' the *Ghost* in 'Hamlet.' His beautiful voice and elocution served him so well in this part that, on one occasion at least, his *Ghost* enjoyed the rare distinction of a special call before the curtain."

Mr. J. Rankin Towse writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Tho he had his moments of inspiration, he can scarcely be said to have established his right to be accounted a great dramatist. Had he written in prose instead of in verse, it is doubtful if he would have attained the high distinction he enjoyed. The fertile fancy, power, passion, or sheer literary beauty of his finest scenes exerted a charm that distracted attention from occasional flaws in workmanship, which in other circumstances might have been only too apparent. It would not be true to say that his plays, from 'Paolo and Francesca' to 'Armageddon,' are more akin to romantic melodrama, even of a high order, than to tragedy. They reach emotional heights which are tragic in the fullest and strictest meaning of that word. But, not infrequently, in construction and device, they adopt expedients which are purely melodramatic and theatrical. Of his meditated effects, the climaxes of preconceived situations, he had a secure grasp. He developed them with unfailing skill and brilliant literary and dramatic coloring. His genius is often manifested in the happy blending of nature and art, in his most passionate utterances. Where he failed was in the exposition of the causes which should lead logically to results. He was not a great play-maker. He could not weave the pattern of a plot with the plausible ingenuity of Scribe, Sardou, Sheridan, Pinero, or Henry Arthur Jones. In great tragedy there must be the element of apparent inevitability. Even in dealing with an ancient tale, with prescribed facts, this is a law from which the dramatist has no appeal. It was a law that Mr. Phillips either did not appreciate or disregarded."

"Paolo and Francesca," it is noted by the London *Times*, was "hailed with praise perhaps a little excessive," yet it declares that the play "deserves most of the commendation that it received." Produced by Sir George Alexander in England, and later by Henry B. Irving in this country, it was followed by "Herod" and "Ulysses," done by Sir Herbert Tree. We read further:

"But by this time excitement was bringing its inevitable reaction. Public and critics were beginning to ask whether indeed Mr. Phillips had any genuine gift for dramatic writing; whether his experiences as actor had not imbued him with too great a respect for 'what the public wants,' or had taught him more than a stage trick or two; whether the 'noble one-sidedness of the attitude to life' of this mystic and passionate dreamer did not deprive him of the wide sympathy and understanding demanded of a true dramatist. There were signs, moreover, that his old stumbling-block—the lack of simplicity and the love of lusciousness in expression—were threatening to trip him too often. 'The Sin of David' (1904), a timid version of the story of David and Bathsheba transplanted into the days of the Great Rebellion; and 'Nero' (1906), a fine spectacular display with little drama in it, were received with hesitation; and in 'Armageddon,' a war-play produced during this year, there were unmistakable signs of impaired powers and shaken judgment."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHRISTIANITY'S JOURNALISTIC DOOR IN CHINA

A BIBLE VERSE, we are told, appears as an advertisement in every issue of the Peking Chinese daily, *The Nation's Power*. This is simply an instance of the use of the secular press to advance Christianity in China, which Mr. Paul Patton Faris describes in a recent issue of *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). During late years the rise of Chinese journalism has been most rapid. Mr. Faris, who knows China, believes that 175 or 200 papers are now being issued regularly throughout the Empire-Republic. The names of some of these Chinese papers are interesting. In China, we read: "Perhaps more truly than elsewhere the name of a paper gives a clue to the policy of the journal." For besides translations of conventional foreign newspaper names, there is *Awaken, China!* for "the clarion-call" of one paper; *The News for Arousing the World* is a second, and *The Morning Bell Newspaper* a third. "Patriotism and a desire for moral strength," says Mr. Faris, are indicated by such names as these: *The Yellow Race Bell, Patriotic News, News of Heavenly Duties, Daily Knowledge, People's Prohibition Bell,* and *Virtue of the People.* Only recently have Christian forces made use of this new opportunity for preaching Christ. Four articles preparatory to Mr. Sherwood Eddy's remarkable meetings for students (which were discust at length in THE LITERARY DIGEST) were sent to the principal centers of China and were widely printed in the papers. Later came notices and accounts of these and other meetings, and "follow-up" articles. "Each of these articles was read by hundreds of thousands of non-Christians," according to Mr. Faris; "perhaps never before has the world seen so rapid and complete an opening of the journalistic door to the message of Christianity."

SECULAR ALLIES OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Twenty-seven newspapers of the Empire-Republic whose editors are willing and eager even to outdistance our own in publishing religious news.

During six months of 1915 one hundred articles were sent to the Chinese press by the press department of the Reform Bureau, which has been fighting against opium and other evils. A large percentage of these were gratefully received and printed by the editors. Of course, what editors want, in China as elsewhere, is material having news-value. But, continues Mr. Faris:

"In China the editors are willing to go further than publishers in this country. Even sermons will be printed, if they are sent in with the time and place of delivery and the (Chinese) preacher's name, and are in newspaper style and not too long.

"Illuminating are the titles of some of the general articles recently printed in the newspapers. 'How to Save China's Wealth' stirs the interest of the astute business man. 'War—the World Madness,' 'How to Make China Strong,' and 'World Federation and the Future of China' appeal to China's growing patriotism. As an approach to Christian ideals are these: 'Antifoot-Binding,' 'The Sea of Intemperance,' 'Opium-Shops—the Disgrace of Shanghai,' and 'Young Men and Personal Purity.' But numerous editors have accepted distinctively Christian contributions, such as 'Why Believe in Christ?' 'God and the War,' 'The Bible and the Worship of Heaven' (referring to the annual worship of Shang-ti by the Emperor or President), 'How to Become a Christian,' and 'Hints on Bible-Study.' Would many American daily papers publish articles on such subjects?

"Successful and systematic publicity-work by the churches, of course, requires some financial outlay and organization of forces. But the cost is surprizingly small, and the difficulties in forming the press bureau are not formidable. From a recent report of the press department of the Reform Bureau, for example, it appears that forty-five dollars in American money pays all expenses for a month.

"The personnel of the press bureau includes, besides the missionary who superintends and translates, a Chinese-trained newspaper man, at a monthly salary of $22.50, who puts into the best form the articles as dictated by the missionary; a Chinese writer, who copies the manuscripts with a chemical brush to make the stencil for copying, and who receives $7.50; a printer and mailing-clerk, $4. The cost of Chinese paper, sticks of ink, envelops, and stamps is about $11."

With this simple equipment, and with less than fifty dollars a month, declares this writer, "a missionary editor has it in his power to touch thousands of readers every week with the vital message of Christ. It is a new and unparalleled opportunity." Indeed, these facts, Mr. Faris asserts, show that

"Christianity has in China to-day a power over the secular press greater than in America. The editors of Chinese papers realize that their readers long to know the truth regarding the strange religion which they have heard spoken of as 'the Jesus doctrine.' Moreover, there is a 'call' from China for young American men and women who have aspirations for journalism to serve Christ in China as missionaries."

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"PEACE WITH A SWORD"

A SPECIAL PLEA for the recognition of Christianity as "a great military religion" appears in the Christmas number of the weekly journal sponsored by the Chestertons—Cecil and Gilbert. In spite of the fact that it was founded by the "Prince of Peace," Christianity has, "as Newman very truly said, been long enough in the world to be treated as a historical fact," and this historical fact, so the argument runs, has been lost sight of by a large part of Christianity's professors. It is proved, for example, in its conflicts with "the great fighting religion of Islam," which it has, "from the battle of Tours to the triumph of the Balkan League, repeatedly defeated, till the civilization which it has molded can now claim as against the civilization molded by other religions a quite indisputable military supremacy." This military supremacy, so the writer—presumably Cecil Chesterton—avers in *The New Witness* (London), is "not seriously threatened by any of those rival civilizations, but rather by a part of our own civilization which we have failed to Christianize." This is the English view of its enemy, who, so the writer declares, "has taken advantage of that development of the arts and sciences which Christian civilization has specially encouraged to provide itself with weapons for a war upon the Christian idea." In this contingency he finds that among those against whom this warfare is waged "the Christian tradition has weakened and partly failed," and there is no better proof of its weakening, he continues, "than the wide-spread belief that what was founded on the first Christmas day was a craven creed of submission to evil." We read:

"Such a loathsome fancy never found a place, so far as we know, even among the many mad heresies of the early Church. When in the sixteenth century the unity of the Church was assailed and many things which Christians had generally regarded as essential to their faith were denied, no one was so mad as to think of denying the right and duty of a Christian man to resist injustice with the sword. It is true that among the extravagances produced by the doctrinal anarchy of the following age there appeared such sects as the Adamites, who considered it unchristian to wear clothes, and the Quakers, who considered it unchristian to bear arms. It is also true that the latter fancy more recently took possession of a Russian novelist unquestionably great, but of unbalanced intellect and somewhat twisted emotions. But that anybody, Christian or non-Christian, with a historical sense should be prepared to set the testimony of this mad sect and this mad genius against the unbroken testimony of nineteen hundred years of Christian civilization does seem to show how seriously the foundations of that civilization have been undermined.

"Had it not been so undermined our country would not today be in peril. The triumph of Prussian materialism in Europe has kept pace, step by step and year by year, with the triumph of pacifist materialism in the nations whose duty it was to bring the avowed and cynical criminal to justice. For pacifism is as clearly a materialistic creed as is Prussian Immoralism. Both are ultimately based upon the conception that there is nothing worse that can befall man in or beyond this world of ours than physical pain and death. But there is something worse. For the purpose of making that thing intelligible to modern readers, we may call it the surrender to evil. Our more philosophic ancestors, who really knew what the Christian faith involved, called it damnation. And it was to save us from that and not simply to provide comfort for cowards that God was made a Man on Christmas day."

Pacifism is, he continues in his superb style of the religious swashbuckler, "by no means the only strange perversion which has been given, in defiance of Christian tradition, a sort of religious sanction in this irreligious age." Many, he declares, apparently can not distinguish between personal vindictiveness, which is very pardonable but not morally defensible, and the sense of justice which is the voice of God in the soul. He then proceeds with his argument as follows, winding up with a downright statement that the British are the partners of God and the Germans are partners of the adversary. To quote his words:

"Christian morals are the completion of natural morals, not their reversal. Nothing that the unspoiled human conscience instinctively feels to be right can be wrong. And if there is anything that the unspoiled human conscience feels to be right it is that cruelty and injustice should be visited with exemplary punishment. If they are not so visited the conscience of mankind is wronged. It can never get back its balance, sanity, and satisfaction until those who have violated it have suffered in full measure for such violation.

"This must not be confused with personal revenge. Already pacifists are beginning to say that, because the murdered nurse Cavell said in her last hours that she forgave her murderers, we also ought to forgive them. But, in fact, just the contrary is the case. The magnanimity of the saint ought to be not a bridle, but a spur. The words of the victim: 'Forgive them, for they know not what they do,' are nobly Christian; but scarcely less nobly Christian is the comment of the newly baptized Clovis when he heard the story: 'Would God I had been there with my Franks!'

"We ought as Christians to forgive? Yes; if you mean that we ought to wish even Germans to save their souls. It is difficult, in the face of what they have done, to wish even that. The natural man in most of us would prefer that they should all howl forever in hell. Still, as Christians, we ought to wish it. But, as Christians, we ought also to realize that the only chance of such a wish being fulfilled lies in their obvious and utterly ruinous military defeat. Otherwise they will certainly remain confirmed in their present opinion that the devil and not God is the predominant partner in the government of the universe; and that it is safer to side with him."

OUR DOMESTIC KILLINGS

IT MIGHT INTEREST AN INVESTIGATOR in psychosis to determine, if possible, what effect, if any, the military killing now rampant in Europe has upon the non-military killing to be observed in our country. Certainly the homicide-rate for 1914 was "distinctly worse than the average for the preceding ten years, being 8.6 per 100,000 inhabitants as against 7.9 for that period." Memphis, as in some former years, figures highest, tho many of its people claim that negro crime is largely responsible for this unenviable showing, and the white citizens should not be made to bear the odium of it. These and other figures of an alarming import are to be found in Frederick L. Hoffman's annual analysis of American homicide statistics appearing in the New York insurance weekly, *The Spectator*. The outstanding fact shown by it, declares the New York *Evening Post*, is that "for the thirty American cities whose joint homicide-rate is given for the past thirty years, the third decade of the period makes a far worse showing than either of the two preceding." For 1905–14, the average annual homicide-rate was 8.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, as against 5.0 for 1895–1904 and 4.8 for 1885–94. *The Post* continues:

"For the separate cities the showing is in some respects startling; the most striking feature of the whole being that the rate for Memphis for the decade 1904–13 was 63.7 per 100,000—eight times as high as that of the whole group of cities, and twice as high as that of its next competitor in badness, namely, Charleston. The tremendous preeminence of the Southern cities is usually—and doubtless correctly—ascribed in large part to disorder among the negro population; but how inadequate this explanation is may be judged from one circumstance. We note that Baltimore had a homicide-rate in the decade 1904–13 of only 4.6—while Boston had 4.8, Manhattan and the Bronx 6.1, Cleveland the same, and Chicago 9.3—in spite of the very large colored population of the Maryland city. The way in which the city is governed and the laws of the State enforced has fully as much to do with the matter as the composition of the population."

The largest percentage of those killed were shot, 60.6 per cent. of the total having died of firearms wounds and 15.1 per cent. having been killed by cutting or piercing instruments.

The Memphis *News-Scimitar* declares that its records include a considerable number of persons who are wounded in the nearby

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sections and brought for treatment to Memphis hospitals, where they succumb. But it adds:

"Unpleasant as it may be to face the fact, however, it remains true that personal violence is abnormally common in Memphis and Shelby counties. The sooner this fact is squarely faced, and the sooner proper steps are taken to remedy conditions, the better it will be for the community.

"An aroused public consciousness, which will demand thorough official action in each homicide case, and which will make it possible to secure juries which will provide proper penalties when the guilt of the accused is clear, is one of the most important requirements. We can not have this if we try to deny the facts to ourselves."

THE RABBIS' ANSWER TO HAECKEL

ADMITTING that Prof. Ernst Haeckel may be a great biologist, Dr. Samuel Schulman, of the Temple Beth-El, finds him but "a poor philosopher" in his latest conclusions induced by the spectacle of the war. The great German monist avers that the present war has ended the "illusions" of the existence of a providential God, of predestination, and of the immortality of the soul. Dr. Schulman replies rather tartly that the dean of the German scientific world "is a type of scientist that becomes a dogmatist on matters on which he can speak with no more authority than any one else." He gave his views to a representative of the New York *Times* in these words:

"God still lives, tho men refuse to obey his law. There is no more difference about God and immortality in seeing a man die in battle than there is in seeing him snatched away by a microbe or carried away by an earthquake. The manner of a man's death has nothing to do with the divine plan for his destiny. It is very interesting to observe that an English statesman, Balfour, in his latest book, 'Theism and Humanism,' comes to altogether different results. The fact is, were it not for the reality of God, the assumptions with which the scientists operate, uniformity of nature, etc., would have no basis. God and right and love and the value of the spirit are realities despite this war.

"I will tell you what illusion this war has swept away—the flattering unction to our soul which a materialistic science has dinned into our ears for the last fifty years, namely, that men become better and more civilized because of the mastery over nature which enables them to increase their material comforts. This war proves that the civilization of the head is but the smallest part of human culture, but that if brutal wars are ever to end, humanity's heart must be educated. Men must take seriously and everybody in their lives the faith in a God that wants them to love one another. It is Haeckel's gods that have been swept away by this war, and not the God of Judaism and Christianity."

Dr. Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El, is more inclined to agree with Haeckel, after important reservations, than his *confrère* in faith. He declares that "so-called Christian ethics has gone bankrupt," adding:

"Every war is of high relation to all true ethics. War and the doctrine of 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' are inconsistent with each other. It is quite true that people who love their neighbors can not make war upon one another, and certainly can not carry on an inhumane war.

"Professor Haeckel is quite right when he believes or intimates that those who are conducting this present war, or any war, are not really Christians, believers in God, or the doctrine of 'Love one another.' Any one who believes in the highest doctrine of religion can never conduct offensive warfare.

"When it comes, however, to the question of the denial of Providence and predestination or the existence of the Deity, or of immortality, then the question hinges on the definition of these terms. If by Providence Professor Haeckel means that God is forever interfering with human will, whether it be directed to good or evil ends; that predestination means that every human act, whim, or folly, cruelty, or torture has been ordained since the beginning of creation; that God is a Great Being who can control every minute act of individuals or nations; that immortality is a meeting again of human souls after death and the continuance of life after death similar to life we have here, then I agree with Professor Haeckel that war with all its inhumanity has shaken, if not entirely destroyed, such a belief. But his definitions of God, Providence, predestination, and immortality are false. He sets up straw men in order to overthrow them. Like most other atheists, he creates a god whom he can destroy.

"God is a force that has created, governs, and preserves the universe, and Providence under that conception of the Deity is merely the working out of the laws of nature to their natural end.

"Providence, in other words, means the logical and consistent process of the elements and forces of the universe.

"Predestination means a constitution, physical, mental, and moral, with which every being is equipped and the circumstances both physical and spiritual under which it is born.

"Predestination is the track upon which the engine must run. If it runs off the track it destroys itself. But in the track it has freedom of motion. In other words, predestination is subject to improvement by the human will, while the very human will itself is conditioned by the limitation of its physical, spiritual, mental, and moral equipment, its inheritance and environment. We are governed by our predestination and by our free will. There is constantly in our life this interplay of fate and volition. Immortality means the perfect existence of the human soul, but does not undertake to declare under what conditions and under what processes the soul exists in another life.

"From the standpoint of these definitions of God, Providence, predestination, and immortality, the war does not present such an intellectual difficulty as makes it impossible to accept the premises. Granting these premises, the war is a result of the hypocrisy of men who profess to believe in God, who profess to obey his law, and whose whole life belies their professions. Not religion is destroyed by the war, but our belief in certain men whose acts have proved their insincerity."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagog, sees Professor Haeckel's declaration as "the problem of multitudes of souls racked by the spiritual stress of the war," and he warns both Church and churchmen against "sneering away the words of Haeckel, which embody the doubts and agonies of multitudes of hitherto believing souls."

One non-Jewish clergyman, Dr. W. T. Manning, of Trinity Church, New York, enters the field opened by Haeckel to speculate on the situation after the war:

"It seems clear that the world will be a new place, and that the Church will have the greatest opportunity she has ever yet known. It seems certain that out of this war will come a mighty impulse toward democracy. With all its horrors the struggle is making toward world-brotherhood."

TRAVELING RELIGIOUS EXHIBITS—The religious exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have been so great a success that their field of usefulness is to be extended by a wide itinerary. In *The Christian Work* (New York) we read of the awards meted out to them and the plans for their extension:

"The collective exhibits were awarded the Grand Prize. Besides this, there were awarded to the various church boards and religious organizations four gold medals, five silver medals, twenty-two bronze medals, and four honorable mentions. The collective exhibits are said to be the finest ever gathered together and exhibited in the history of the Church.

"So great has been the interest in these exhibits that a plan has been perfected whereby the entire exhibit displayed at the Exposition, together with additional religious exhibits, may be shown in the larger cities throughout the country. It is the aim of the exhibit management to include in this great plan not only exhibits from every one of the thirty denominations constituting the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, but from great interdenominational religious and social-service agencies throughout the country.

"While the cities in which the campaigns are to be held are not definitely contracted with, the following is a list of cities where exhibits are to be held: Seattle, Los Angeles, Des Moines, Dallas, Buffalo, Youngstown, Chautauqua, Birmingham, Indianapolis, Washington, Tacoma, Denver, Minneapolis, Houston, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Bay View, Detroit, Richmond, Spokane, Omaha, St. Paul, Atlanta, Toledo, Rochester, Newark, Grand Rapids, Providence, Portland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Louisville, Columbus, Harrisburg, Albany, Hartford, St. Louis. The exhibits campaign is to start in Seattle, Wash., January, 1916."

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CURRENT - POETRY

THAT a poet's work should grow more polished in phrase and richer in thought with the passing of the years is not unusual. The mellowing results of time and experience we should naturally expect to find there. But that the more mature lines should show a gain in energy, in passion, in fire—this is so rare that one must indeed marvel at it, as at something which does not happen many times in one generation.

And, therefore, "The Flower from the Ashes, and Other Verses" (Thomas Bird Mosher) is of extraordinary interest. It is Miss Edith M. Thomas's thirteenth book, and her best. What makes it her best is not its high imagination and exquisite verbal artistry—these qualities her work always showed—but its splendid and passionate enthusiasm. The notable stanzas which we quote below are so vibrant with life, so radiant with noble personality, as to make the reader who had not an intimate acquaintance with the conscientious quality of Miss Thomas's work quite certain that, after all, there is truth in the theory of poetry as a matter of inspiration rather than of craftsmanship.

EVOE!

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

"*Many are the wand-bearers, few are the true bacchanals.*"

Many are the wand-bearers.
  Their windy shouts I hear
Along the hillside vineyard,
  And where the wine runs clear;
They show the vine-leaf chaplet,
  The ivy-wreathen spear.
But the god, the true Iacchus,
  He does not hold them dear.

Many are the wand-bearers,
  And bravely are they clad;
Yes, they have all the tokens
  His early lovers had.
They sing the master passions,
  Themselves unsad, unglad;
And the god, the true Iacchus,
  He knows they are not mad!

Many are the wand-bearers;
  The fawn-skin bright they wear;
There are among them mænads
  That rave with unbound hair.
They toss the harmless firebrand—
  It spends itself in air.
And the god, the true Iacchus
  He smiles—and does not care.

Many are the wand-bearers,
  And who (ye ask) am I?
One who was born in madness,
  "Evoe!" my first cry—
Who dares, before your spear-points,
  To challenge and defy;
And the god, the true Iacchus,
  So keep me till I die!

Many are the wand-bearers;
  I bear with me no sign;
Yet, I was mad, was drunken,
  Ere yet I tasted wine;
Nor bleeding grape can slacken
  The thirst wherewith I pine;
And the god, the true Iacchus,
  Hears now this song of mine.

Here is a brave song in praise of folly, most soothing retribution for the stings and scars of scorn. To the ideas exprest in some of its lines, St. Francis of Assisi would give his approval.

FOOL'S PARADISE

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

We all are gathered here, who else no refuge had;
We all are here, we Fools—the sad, the glad, the mad,
So counted by a world that missed us nevermore,
That fed us grudgingly—or starved us on its store.

They all are here—those darling truants from the rod
Who learned no lesson save the boundless love of God.
And they are here—the laughers whom their world frowned down,
Who danced to all the pipes that stray from town to town!

And moody ones are with us—souls of smoldering fire
That blew alive and caught at wrong in sudden ire;
And prophet-spirits mild who none would ever heed;
And childlike men of might that any child could lead.

And those that loved, unloved—who nothing else could do
But spend their all—O truest lovers of untrue!
And those that have gone mad for deathless beauty's sake,
Who winged her songful praise none later could awake!

We are all gathered here—the sad, the glad, the mad. . . .
God made a Paradise for Fools and straight forbade
Its seraph-guarded gates to all His thriftier wise,
But He Himself oft walks with us this Paradise.

L'ENVOI

Princes, or Peasants, this to you I send from far:
Whoe'er ye be, if so some little ancient scar
Ye bear in either palm, ye can not be denied—
For you, with golden sound, the garden gates swing wide.

Here is Miss Thomas in a more intimate mood. In a few graceful lines of delicate melancholy, she draws the portrait of a personality not easily forgotten.

IN THE LILAC-RAIN

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

All in the lilac-rain,
  Tender and sweet,
Brushing the window-pane
  Sudden—and fleet!

Came the dear wraith of her
  Out of lost Mays—
(Ah, but the faith of her,
  True to old ways!)

Scarcely her face I knew
  Dim in the wet;
Only her eyes of blue
  Who could forget!
Hands full of lilac, too—
  Lilac crowned, yet!

These were the flowers she loved
  In the far years;
These were the showers she loved—
  Light as her tears!
These were the hours she loved—
  Hope chasing fears!

Veiled in the lilac-rain
  Comes she—and goes. . . .
Sun through the clouds again,
  Fresh the wind blows.
Mine, a swift pleasure-pain
  None other knows.

This thoughtful and restrained memorial poem we take from a recent issue of *Harper's Magazine*. The idea is as old as is bereavement itself, but no idea is too old for a true poet to give it new dignity and beauty, and Miss Gates's lines are no exception to this law.

"I SHALL NOT CRY RETURN"

BY ELLEN M. H. GATES

I shall not cry Return! Return!
  Nor weep my years away;
But just as long as sunsets burn,
  And dawns make no delay,
I shall be lonesome—I shall miss
Your hand, your voice, your smile, your kiss.

Not often shall I speak your name,
  For what would strangers care,
That once a sudden tempest came
  And swept my gardens bare,
And then you passed, and in your place
Stood Silence with her lifted face.

Not always shall this parting be,
  For tho I travel slow,
I, too, may claim eternity
  And find the way you go;
And so I do my task and wait
The opening of the outer gate.

Miss Winifred M. Letts, the young Irish poet whose dialect poems have endeared her to many American readers, is the author of several sonnets which have appeared in recent issues of the London *Westminster Gazette*. They are quaint and fanciful, and the two which we quote below are both strikingly original in phraseology.

THE GHOST

BY W. M. LETTS

My lady, musing at her mirror, said:
"This is my burial-night, for I am dead:
Hope dug the grave and laid my sad heart there,
Sorrow was sexton, heavy-footed Care
The lanthorn-bearer, Love in sober stole
Was priest, while fickle Joy stayed but to toll
The bell for me; then Memory graved the stone;
And all being done, they left me there alone.

"But tho the grave is made, the earth close-prest
  About my heart, to-morrow I must rise,
Put on my gay attire, laugh and jest,
  Lest one should read the secret in my eyes—
Lest one should know that in this careless host
Of revelers I linger as a ghost."

In amusing contrast is the second plaint. For the world-weary here is Paradise indeed!

THE TRUCE

BY W. M. LETTS

One made this prayer: "Sweet Father Christ, I crave
  Some little, lazy peace to follow death,
A sunny bank where tranquil willows wave
  Wind-silvered leaves, and time to draw my breath,
Beside a stream knee-deep in arrowhead
  And dear forget-me-nots; a gentle spot
Where I may thank my God that I am dead
  And all the traffic of the world forgot.

"There, dreamless, I shall lie so still—so still,
  The cautious moor-hen piloting her brood
Will heed me not, the heron stir no quill
  For fear of me in that kind solitude.
O grant this truce from pain, this moment's rest,
Before I brace my soul to further test."

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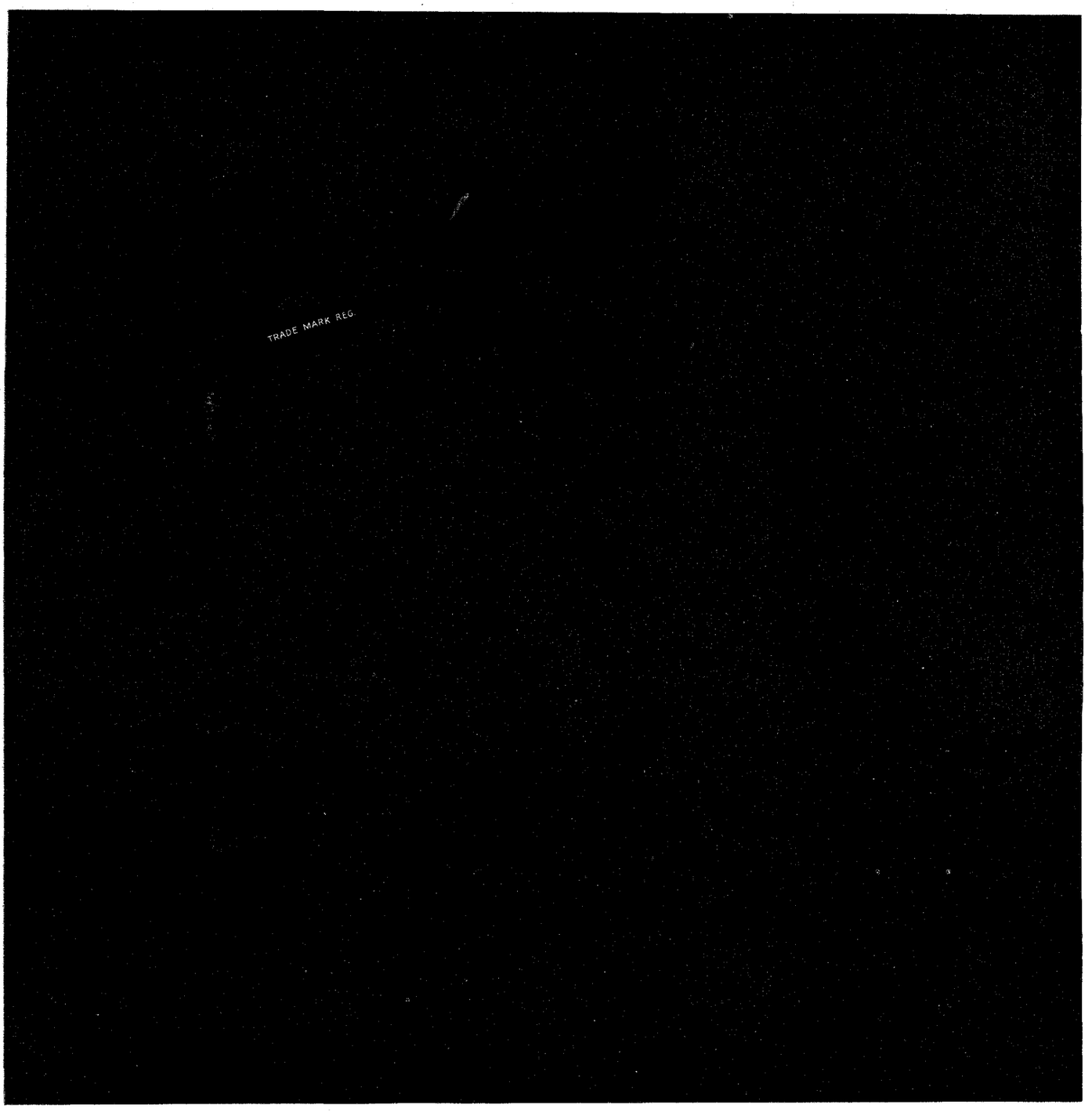

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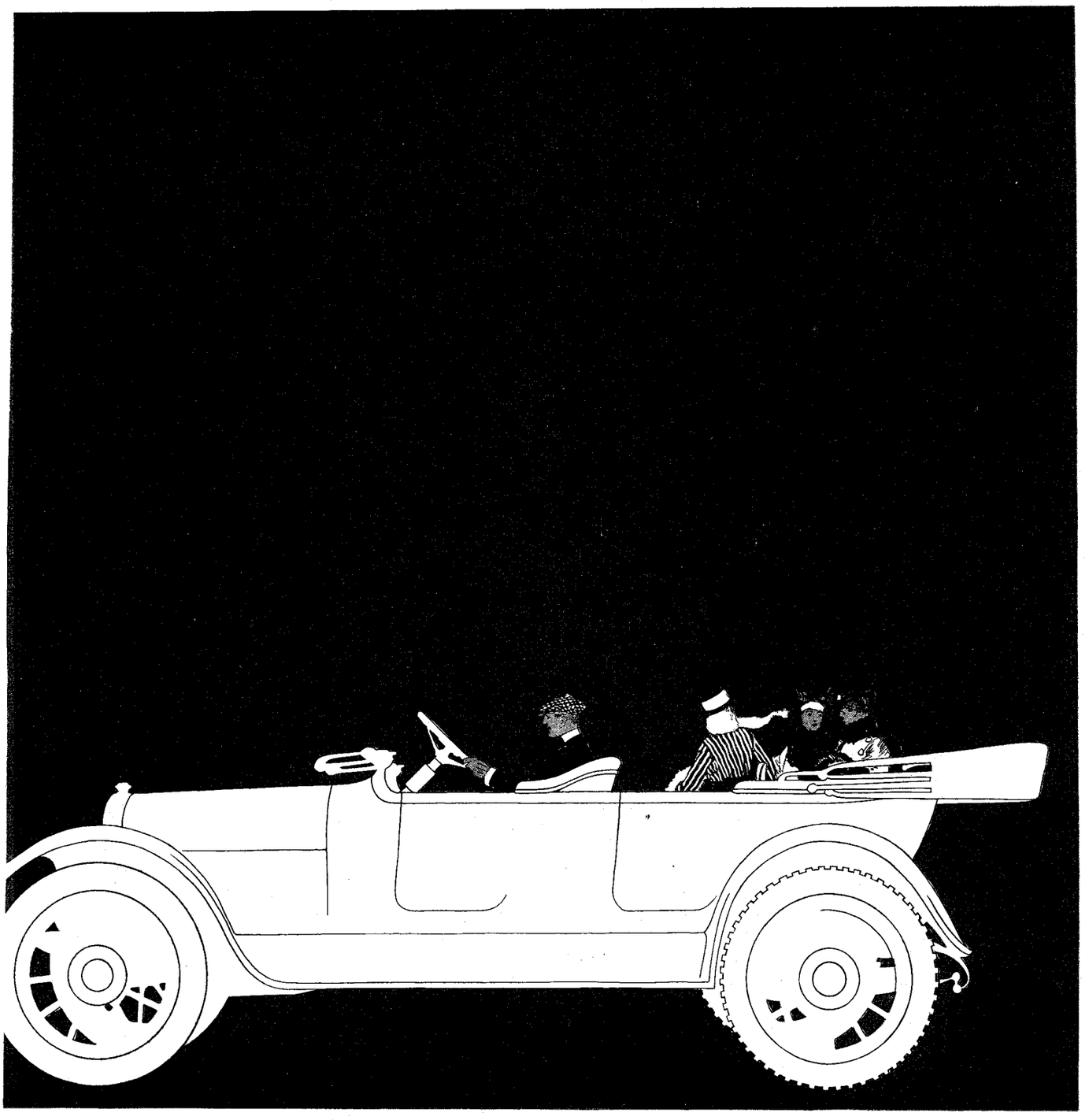

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

IN THE DAYS OF THE PROPHETS

JANUARY 1 is a great day for "Old Moore," "Raphael," "Zadkiel," and "Orion," for on that day are issued in London their prophecies of the new year. The minor soothsayer in England makes a good living, but he never knows such triumph as this. For these four, on January 1, Time opens a whole clean new book, hands them their little pencils, and permits them to scribble on the spotless pages to their hearts' content. Their tracings do not blot the indelible entries yet to be made, and it is a pleasant pastime for all concerned. Therein Old Moore may play destiny, and Zadkiel may mark out the mighty sweeps of civilization. There Raphael may entangle the nations and Orion untangle them again. And therein, too, may we peep and, skeptical tho we are, go finally away with premonitions, hopes, and fears quarreling busily with common sense within our brains. In America the astrologer is somewhat of a rare bird, but in England—principally in the persons of these four—he flourishes. With the first of the year the almanacs appear and, reading them, as many do in all good faith, the Englander may cast his future and his country's pretty much as he likes, for all four are different. Old Moore and Raphael, a writer in the Sunday magazine of *The Ohio State Journal* tells us, are usually pessimistic; the other two invariably optimistic. Contributing a modest sum to the support of a science thought by many to be already long extinct, "you takes your choice." One would think Zadkiel and Orion would be the more popular, but they are not. If anything, they run second. Prophecy is a somewhat direful art: the direr it is, seemingly, the better. Old Moore starts out pleasantly by dubbing 1916 "The Year of the Flaming Sword." But he does not prove of much help in solving that question in which we are all most deeply interested—"When will the war end?" He involves Holland in the war this winter, at about the same time that England is suffering from a desperate financial situation and is tried by danger of insurrection in either her land or sea forces. Diplomatic splits are due—notably between France and Russia. Air-raids and other catastrophes of war are presented in such a way that, were any one of them peculiarly disastrous, it would seem to have been foretold here. May 27 is to be England's day of disaster and mourning, and the Black Sea is to be the place where "the worst effects of the planets will be directed," until its name becomes a byword. In his summary Old Moore declares, with no undue lucidity:

The intensified influence of the planet Mars raging in the sign Leo will bring a year of great conflagrations, drought, explosions, lavish expenditure on arms and munitions of war, and a great surge of military enthusiasm will move over France, who will fight for the liberty of its people as well as for the freedom of nations. The Red Lion is rampant; the flaming Comet displays its dread passage in the form of a vast simitar over the skies. The blood of the martyrs comes up from under the altar of self-sacrifice, crying: "How long, O Lord, how long?" But the end is not yet. The fires of human passion will yet burn more fiercely than ever, springing forth into action in a thousand directions, in a thousand forms of destruction. The hour of the builders has not yet arrived. Deadly fevers will claim their hundreds of thousands. There will be burnings upon a vast scale.

Zadkiel, who has been propheting since 1830, is distinctly pro-Ally. It is not to be supposed that prejudice can influence the stars in their courses, however. Astrology is a study for the imaginative mind. It presents you with any quantity of portents, each with its alternative, and trusts you to make the best of them. In this you are often guided by the desire not to wound your client by untactfulness. So it is with Zadkiel. He sees Germany in danger of collapse in January or March, and shifts other forbidding omens across the Atlantic, where "either the President or the Cabinet, or both, will be in trouble; and the Cabinet will be, in all probability, reconstructed, or come to a sudden end." It is rather dull of the stars to say that, isn't it? Is prophecy after all so difficult an art?

Raphael, who is now ninety-six years old, distinguishes himself by apologizing for not predicting the war. All four prophets failed in that respect; which only proves the war's spontaneous nature and shows how natural it was that each nation engaged should be forced into it against its will. He says:

Altho signs were very threatening, I confess I could not believe that such a terrible conflict would occur, or that we should be drawn into it. There are ominous signs that its duration will be a matter of years. I hope I am mistaken.

We are given his prophecy in brief:

He is almost as pessimistic as Old Moore. The year as he sees it starts off with overcrowded hospitals, serious labor troubles, and violent storms. Italy will be greatly disturbed, and there will be rioting in Rome.

The heavy death-roll, especially among royal persons, continues in the spring. Italy sees serious misfortunes, much violation of sacred edifices and great destruction. The President of the United States suffers in health and prestige, and unseemly scenes are witnessed in the Senate.

In the summer grave troubles fall upon Holland and a "lady of high title and lineage will pass to the Great Beyond." There will be a serious crisis in British finance and a sharp dispute with another Power, probably America. The United States fleet will be mobilized, but peace will be preserved.

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It will be a terrible autumn, with no likelihood of a cessation of hostilities, but enormous expenditures of money, treachery at sea, and great maritime losses.

However, the sun's eclipse on February 3 signifies that "the German hordes will be driven within the confines of their own country, and famine, devastation, and bloodshed will ravish the center of Europe."

"It looks very much as if the United States, which is ruled by Gemini," says Raphael, "will make an attempt to help the Kaiser in his difficulty, but whether it will succeed is very doubtful indeed; I do not judge it will."

About the duration of the war Raphael says:

"If I were to say it would last between three and four years I should frighten many of my readers; so let us hope it will not be so."

There is a familiar something about the last sentence. Where have we heard the like before? Could there possibly be any connection between the prophecies of Raphael and the diplomatic correspondence between this country and foreign Powers? Or is it merely that Raphael employs the language of diplomacy?

Orion is too nebulous in his optimism to warrant quoting. Better turn to the prophets in this country, where we find them given front-page prominence in the daily newspapers rather than in almanacs. At least, the Washington *Times* so honors the word of Gabriel Neith, who is described as "foremost among the astrologers of America." There is a satisfying definiteness about Mr. Neith. As to the war, "the end is far off." Peace will appear probable in March of this year, but war may continue nevertheless until 1918. Mr. Neith explains to those who are interested in knowing how he found this out:

This is a cyclic war. The subcycle of Mars, the warrior, began with the equinox of 1909, in the cycle of Jupiter, the builder of fame. When the period of Saturn, the subduer, came in 1914, the war-cloud burst, and it is probable that the conflict will continue until 1918, when dawns the period of Venus, human love and sympathy. Unfortunately, the subcycle of Mars continues until 1944, and even tho there may be a temporary cessation of hostilities in 1916 or 1918, war is likely to break out with renewed vigor later. Unless peace is attained in the spring of 1916, Holland, Norway, and Sweden may become involved in the war. There are also certain indications that March and June may be months of peril for the United States, through internal troubles as well as external dangers.

Mr. Neith also picks out January and March as bad months for Germany, and mentions the death of a high official. May will be disastrous to either the Kaiser or the Crown Prince. If to the latter, he has died so many times already that once more will hardly be noticed. Our own fate is forecast in part as follows:

Altho the United States begins the new year more blest than any country in the

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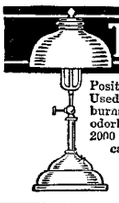

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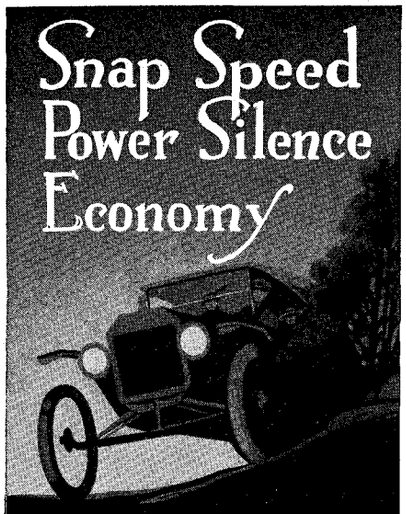

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world, the stars forewarn the people that they should prepare for a year of startling events. Business conditions probably will be much affected, since the element of surprize is prominent in all public affairs. Men and women of every class are counseled to be most conservative in their expenditures. The year will be a time for safeguarding money and property.

Those who speculate are warned of extraordinary fluctuations in the stock-market. These will be followed by scandals caused by failures and embezzlements. The sudden death of a person of prominence in banking affairs is prognosticated. Two financiers will end life, one in January and one in July. Foreign loans will be much discust. Brokers and speculators should be especially careful in the autumn, as the last of September and the first of November are under a sinister rule. The coming summer, July 1 to 15, is under an unfavorable sway of the planets. Bankers are forewarned that the public mind will readily entertain fear. They should guard against possible runs on banks and consequent failures on stock exchanges. New York and Philadelphia come under a direction that indicates excitement. There is also an aspect that may mean repudiation of foreign credit.

Farmers will reap large returns from crops, but unsatisfactory conditions may cause losses. Cold and dark weather is indicated; storms of unusual violence may cause heavy losses of live stock. Breeders of horses and cattle have the promise of large profit, but they should take precautions against the spread of contagious disease.

Earthquakes may be more numerous and more widely experienced than in previous years. The Middle West and Central America may be disturbed by shocks January 26, 30, and 31; Canada and the central of the Atlantic States, April 17 to 24, which time will also be dangerous for the West Indies and the Panama Canal. These seismic phenomena may be especially severe at sunrise and sunset. In South America and central India these upheavals of nature may take the form of landslides and tidal waves, windstorms, tornadoes, and cyclones. Special dates read for these cataclysms are as follows: Winnipeg to Galveston, Vera Cruz, and Guatemala, January 31 and February 1; Dawson to Tahiti and Manila, February 3; western Pennsylvania, Charleston, the Island of Jamaica, the Bahamas, Ecuador, and Peru, February 13. In the summer the following dates are probable: Winnipeg to Galveston and central America, the Sonora River, Lower California, western Arizona, and Nevada, Helena and Butte, Mont., July 13 and 14. Floods and disasters from the air—possibly severe heat and thunderstorms—are indicated for the North Atlantic coast about July 26, when Jamaica, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Panama are apt to suffer severely.

Other portents are given in part as follows:

Woman suffrage is likely to meet many obstacles in 1916, as conditions affecting the campaign for political equality are adverse. A sensational setback or active treachery on the part of politicians probably will cause a scandal which will produce a libel case against a prominent writer or scientist. Changes in leadership and in campaign methods are likely.

The new year may add a long record of deaths among artists, musicians, actors, and writers who have attained high place. The close of brilliant careers will mark the beginning of new schools in all lines of artistic endeavor. The year 1916 will be a time in which "old things shall pass away."

The lunations of January and February are threatening to the peace of the country. While both February and May are forbidding for shipping and indicate possible difficulties with the Navy, June and July are both times of serious import for credit and safety. Secret foreign enemies and conspiracies that affect Congress are likely to be exposed in the latter part of April. There will be also a scandal in which foreign envoys are implicated. Letters or writings that discredit a diplomat will cause trouble.

July probably will bring the President many anxieties, especially in regard to naval affairs, and May is also a time for more or less worry. Congress will give him trouble, for it is predicted that delays in passing bills, especially those carrying important appropriations, will be exceedingly embarrassing. In the Senate serious opposition may develop. The session may be one of much oratory and filibustering.

President Wilson's horoscope reveals many great forces at work for him. He will have a year of tremendous responsibility, the greatest in his life. In an hour of grave emergency he will rise to the zenith of his power and will gain great honor.

AVENUE "A" DIPLOMACY

POTASH AND PERLMUTTER are known the country over, and now appear two successors—also emanating from the imagination of Montague Glass—known as "Birsky" and "Zapp." Louis Birsky sells "Real Estate with Real Value," while Barnett Zapp manufactures "Waists without Waste." They are the *Dooley* and *Hennessy* of Avenue A. Their colloquies appearing in the New York *Tribune* and syndicated newspapers have already been paid the sincere compliment of imitation. A contributor to F. P. A.'s column in *The Tribune* deftly imagines Louis Birsky as Austria's Foreign Minister, in place of Burian. The result, when the *Ancona* matter is first broached, is a reply from the Austrian Government couched in the lucid, confidential manner in which real estate is sold in southeastern New York City, as follows:

Dec. 20/15.

Mess. Rob't Lansing & Co.
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 9th, re. sinking of Italiener Str. *An-cohner*, beg to state that we dont like the tone of this here now note, and furthermore we dont see how you can hold us responsible for damages when you dont state of what the damages consist of.

Even so, we dont see how our shipping clerk was to blame. If you got witnesses why dont you say so then? Also why dont you state the value of the damaged goods? If you're sure you had a loss that is something else again, BUT we dont quite get you when you talk of this here *Lou Clanyer* case. We dont positively know nothing

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Will the little ones romp home from school some day to learn that their play days are over almost before they have begun?

Will your widow—educated to an income—be compelled to face a cold, unsympathetic world, the pawn of necessity—a world in which even the strong often fail as breadwinners?

Will the cozy home you have maintained be forever closed to them? Or—

Will they be shielded from strife, misery, and deprivation by the fruits of your frugality and forethought—a regular income provided by a

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Your greatest obligation to your dependents is fulfilled when you take out one of these dividend-paying policies. It yields a rent-paying, debt-settling check on the first day of each and every month as long as they live. Or you may so arrange it that for twenty years or during your lifetime you may get these monthly income checks yourself. And by leaving this fixed income—an income guaranteed by Prudential millions—to be paid monthly, you are protecting your beneficiaries against the pitfalls of unwise speculation and investment, of generous impulse-lending, that often follow the receipt of "payment in full."

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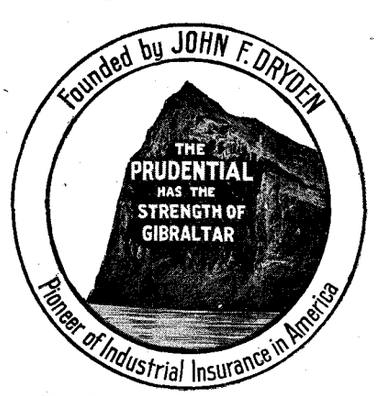

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For the dollars and cents of these policyholders had developed a Company having its beginning in a basement office in 1875 to a point where, in 1915, its policies numbered over 13 Millions, and the amount of insurance in force was more than 2 Billion 700 Million Dollars!

Thus Prudential policyholders have acquired control of the Company, and beginning this year, will receive their proportion of the Company's earnings.

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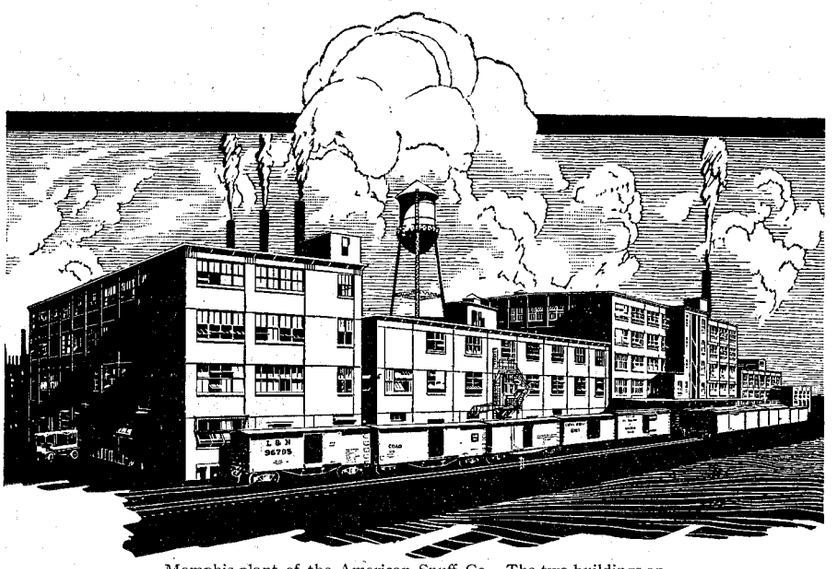

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at all about it and anyhow it is a different kind of a case.

What do you mean by all this here schmoos about these here Berliners? Would have you know that we can run our business by ourself, and dont have to ask no permission from nobody. Believe me we was really and truly sorry to hear of your loss, and oblige

Yours truly,

BIRSKY.

Dict./W. G. P.

OUR FRIEND AT COURT

THE patriotic American of the old school, whose pride in his native land is ever tinged with belligerency and adorned with a flourishing, whole-souled egoism, is growing dolorous of late. Every nation, apparently, regards us coldly, when not with open mistrust and dislike. We have so long wavered upon the edge of diplomatic entanglements that verges and brinks are our familiar stamping-ground. He feels, too, the slight cast upon his country by the inferior standing of its Army and Navy in the midst of the huge aggregations of men and machines that have been called forth on the other side of the Atlantic. He feels perhaps a little ashamed of the United States, and angry because of this feeling. If that is so, it is time for him to stop and recall that after all we have a friend at the court of the nations. A ragged, desperate friend, possibly, but one whose testimony may go far toward instilling in every American a lasting pride of his country and one that is slur-proof. That friend is Belgium. She has not yet forgotten that her homeless thousands and hundreds of thousands were saved from actual starvation by American flour and American organization of food-supply. Her people are seeking constantly new ways to show their appreciation and convey their gratitude, *The New Republic* assures us, and many little tokens have reached this country, embroidered by Belgian women, carved by Belgian men or boys, various picturesque expressions of a common sentiment. This magazine publishes selections from a bundle of letters written by Belgian children in the little Flemish town of Tamise. One is from a lad of nine, who will doubtless be in the Belgian Aviation Corps some day, if the war only lasts long enough:

Good people of America, if I had a flying-machine I would fly to America to thank the splendid people there. I haven't one, so I write a little letter, and I tell you that I shall pray very much for you and never forget you. JOZEF SEGLERAS.

This is from another young Tamisien, a year older:

To Our Friends in America:

How glad I am that I can thank you out of my whole heart, fine people of America, for all the things to eat and the warm clothing that you sent us, for with-

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out it we would certainly have died of hunger and cold. I want to come to America myself to thank all the fine people.

GERARD VAN LANDEGHEM.

A younger child has a concrete vision of our relief work:

Dear America:

I thank you because you sent great big boats over the great sea—eat-boats—rice, corn, bacon, stockings, clothing, and shoes. I know that you like the little Belgians, and I like you, too.

ACHIEL MAES.

The letters are always specific. A boy of ten or eleven writes:

Dear Americans:

It is war here. We have known hunger and need, we have been fugitives, but, thank God, America helped us out of need by sending us clothing, beans, bacon, and bread. We thank America and the Americans also, and every day we pray our Father for brave America.

ALFONS JANSSENS.

The little girls' letters are equally charming, and a trifle more expressive. A ten-year-old writes:

Oh, dear Americans, I am still small. My words can not tell you very well how I want to thank you, but, dear Americans, you must feel my heart. I pray every day to the good God that he shall bless your lives and that he shall spare you from war, hunger, and all other horrors. Take, then, loving and noble people, with my deepest feelings, the thanksgiving of my eldest brothers and sisters. A thankful heart.

GERARDINA VAN DER VOORDT.

"*Ik ben de Kleinste van ons huis*," writes one girl of twelve, who has decorated her letter with an attractive border done in the Belgian colors—black, yellow, and red; "*en kan de meeste boterhammen eaten.*" That means, with some more added:

I am the littlest one of our house and can eat the most slices of bread! And now that our bread is made of such good flour I can hardly leave a piece of it alone. It is thanks to you that I can eat so well, for your flour is delicious; and in order to thank you I pray the Giver of all Good that he will bless you. Your faithful

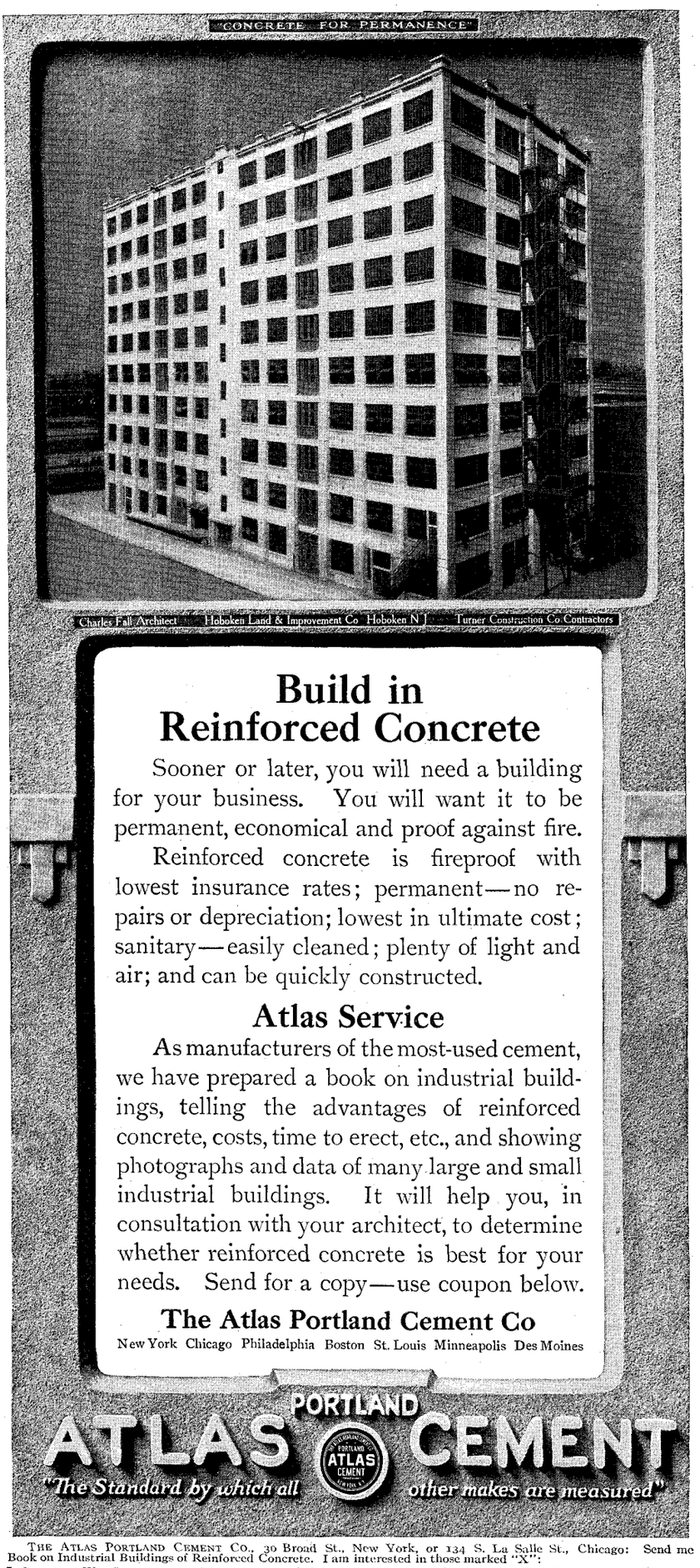
PHILOTHEE SPEELMAN.

Another "Kleine" writes vividly:

I often saw my mother weep when we came down-stairs in the morning because she could not give us the bread that we asked for because there was no flour, yet you have dried her tears with the good flour which you have sent.

"Drying the tears with flour may be a bit amusing," remarks the translator, "but Julia Soeveniers, the writer of that letter, was expressing a very serious feeling." Another letter, also bordered with a tricolored Belgian design, reads:

Never before in my life have I written a letter to the far-away America, but now that our great benefactors and best friends live there I do it so gladly. I thank you with all my heart for the good little beans that you have sent. Oh, how I like to eat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them! I am always happy when I see that mother is preparing something with American beans and bacon.

IRENE VAN LEMMENS.

American flour in Belgium has been distributed always in such a manner that, while the comparatively well-to-do paid a fair rate for it, those who had less money or none at all could also get their share of bread. Thus, in Tamise we find the "little shop" referred to in the two letters that follow:

It was so sad here. There was almost nothing more to eat, but dear America has come to our help. You sent us flour, rice, corn, and clothing, and in Tamise now there is also a little shop where you can buy things to eat at the usual prices, and that also is thanks to you, oh, good Americans. What should have become of our dear Belgian land without you!

JENNIE KETELS.

Business lies quite still here, and so father too is without work, and we should certainly have had to eat up the very last penny we had if it were not that gracious America came to our help. Thanks, good people, for the shop opened up here in Tamise, where we can buy our things at the usual prices. I shall pray the Lord that he will bless you. Your thankful

CAROLINE BUMMEGHEM.

Is this the cartoonist's Uncle Sam, or something more flattering?—

I have often heard a little girl friend of mine speak of an uncle who sent her many things from America, and I was jealous, but now I have more than one uncle and they send me more than my friend's uncle did, for it is thanks to you, dear uncles, that I can have a good slice of bread every day and a good little cup of coffee.

MARIE MEERSMAN.

Suzanne De Cubber is more philosophical:

I have often heard people speak of the great and rich America, but with my child's understanding I could not imagine that it was possible. Yet now that mother tells us every day, "This bread, this bacon, comes from our friends in America," I am overjoyed that your land is not only rich but that its inhabitants are good-hearted and lovingly kind toward the maltreated Belgians.

There is a touch of humor about this fragment:

If you could see me now you would not know me, for I am drest entirely in a little American suit. Oh, what a warm. solid suit it is!

And here is a letter addrest to President Wilson:

Highly Honored Mr. President:

Altho I am still very young, I feel already that feeling of thankfulness which we as Belgians owe to you, highly honored Mr. President, because you have come to our help in these dreary times. Without your help there would certainly have been thousands of war-victims, and so, noble sir, I pray that God will bless you and all the noble American people.

That is the wish of all the Belgian folk.

AUGUSTA VAN RAEMDONCK.

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THE MAKER OF THE MOVIE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE permitted a clock to strike in the days of Julius Cæsar and let cannon roar in the time of good King John—one hundred and fifty years before cannon were first cast. He put a billiard-table in Queen Cleopatra's palace and let characters living in the reign of Henry the Second talk of printing. The "seacoast" of Bohemia and the "island" of Delphos show his contempt for geographical accuracy. And yet he is sometimes hastily termed the greatest English dramatist! Would a dramatist of to-day dare let Hector quote Aristotle, or a character of the period of Coriolanus refer airily to Cato and Alexander? If a "literary" dramatist might, the moving-picture dramatist—and he is not the writer of the scenario, but the director of the picture—would die with shame before he would permit such a blunder to find its way before the public. The film director not only demands reality, but an accuracy of detail as well that would astound the average film-goer. For while the "ten-cent customer," as Charles E. Van Loan remarks, "if the scenario calls for sand, wants sand for his money and will accept no substitute," there are yet many things placed before him, and much toil spent on placing these things before him, which he does not in the least appreciate.

In *Collier's* we are told of a film made in southern California, but supposedly laid in Colorado, of which a whole scene had to be made over, after the film was completed and the company disbanded, because a single palm-tree—native to California but not at all at home in its "Colorado" surroundings—had been overlooked and allowed to appear in one of the backgrounds. Mr. Van Loan heard the director responsible for this bit of meticulousness giving loud thanks because a newly received scenario called for "Australia." Nothing in the plot appealed to him particularly, but "I won't have to spend so much time dodging eucalyptus-trees. They grow in Australia, praise be!" The director must every moment be watchful for impossibilities, anachronisms, and other absurdities, and many a good scene is spoiled and many a mile of film is thrown away because some little detail eluded his watchfulness. To the outsider these errors might seem laughable in the extreme, but the director rarely sees the joke. There are also times when the actors fail to see any humor in the occurrence. One such is given us, as follows:

One of the very best rough-and-tumble fights ever registered on film was ruined by an inquisitive tame tapir. This tapir was part of the animal equipment of the plant, and earned a fat living by strolling through jungle-scenes in order to give them the proper tropical flavor. He was as tame as a sheep, had many friends among the actors and extra people, and roamed about at will, wiggling his long, flexible nose.

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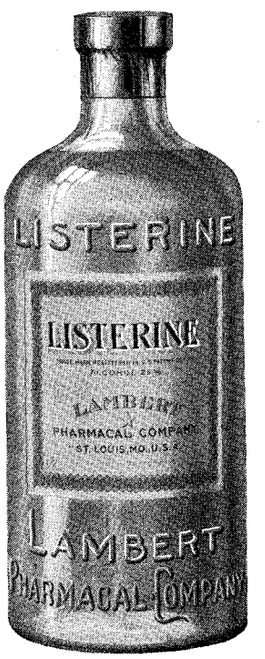

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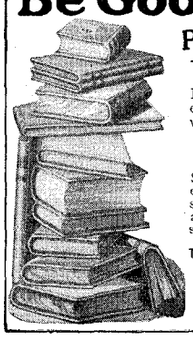

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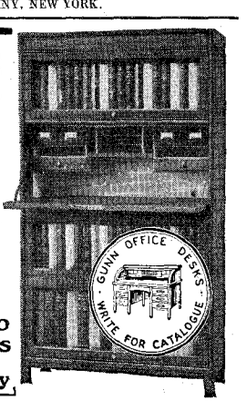

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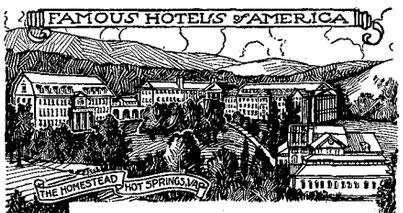

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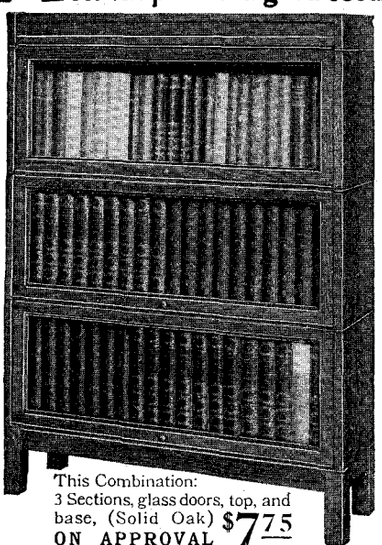

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The scenario in question dealt with the frozen north, and the big climax was reached when the leading man and the heavy met in a miner's cabin in Alaska, there to settle their differences with bare fists and as much of the furniture as they could lift.

"Now, boys," said the director, "this must be a real fight. If you pull a punch or fake a fall I'll make you do it over again. I want an honest-to-goodness fist-fight, and remember that you can't register a punch unless you really take one. You're both husky and can stand it, and if you get bunged up you can lay off for a few days. Give us a real scrap—something that they'll talk about when they go home. Now, this is the business of the scene—"

The fight was rehearsed several times, with the violence soft-pedaled. It was to end with a smashing knockdown, after which the victorious leading man was to sit upon his prostrate foe and, in the vernacular, make him say "Uncle."

"All right—camera!" called the director when everything was ready. The battle began, and it was certainly a real one. Give a motion-picture actor a chance to play in a great scene and he may be trusted to make the most of it, even at the cost of physical discomfort—the picture's the thing!

The two big men fought all over the cabin, smashing the furniture, upsetting the table, and hammering each other in savage earnest. Both bore unmistakable marks of conflict when the director signaled for the knockdown blow, and the leading man sent it over without mercy, fairly on the point of the chin. Down went the *unfortunate villain, actually stunned.* At this precise instant a long, flexible nose appeared in the cabin door, and before any one could head him off the tame tapir came sniffing straight into the picture! The director lifted up his voice and wept, but his sorrow was a small thing beside that of the actors when they heard what he had to say.

"Awfully sorry, boys, but you'll have to do the fight over again. . . . If it had been a wolf, now, or a polar bear even, . . . but that long-nosed outrage from the tropics, in an Alaska picture! It can't be done!"

So the leading man and the heavy received temporary patching and first aid, and after a rest went at it again. They were somewhat lacking in steam, however, and the second fight was not as savage as the first. The director will always claim that his most sensational rough-and-tumble went for nothing because a confounded tapir didn't know enough to confine himself to the tropics where he belonged.

Gordon Craig, one of the earlier post-impressionists of the stage, declared the ideal actors to be supermarionettes—creatures capable of expressing all that a man may express, but wholly under the control of the director. Mr. Craig's director would be a very powerful person indeed. He would be supposed to create action, costumes, scenery, lighting, plot, lines, and everything else but the audience's frame of mind. He would be almost as powerful a person as a moving-picture director. There are some movie directors who are willing to let an actor interpret his own part, or at least to have some idea what share in the whole play is his. But there are others who believe that the more a film actor knows about his part, the worse for him and for the play. Under such men the actor hardly knows whether he is the hero or the villain. At a given time he is to appear at a certain place in a certain costume, and is thereupon told to "register" fear, idiotic pleasure, wrath, cruelty, dismay, injured innocence, or just plain heroism or villainy—and he does as he is told faithfully, instantaneously, and blindly. It is something like this:

"All right, Jack. . . . Come on in. . . . Now you see the letter on the table. . . . Now you pick it up. . . . Open the envelop and read. . . . There's something in the letter that surprizes you! . . . Drop it and come down front. . . ." And so on, as long as the camera continues to click.

How the elder Sothern made the play of "Lord Dundreary" out of his insignificant part in "Our American Cousin" may be an inspiration to many actors, but it won't go in the movies. Mr. Sothern would fare badly, were he to come back and "try that on." The writer tells us of the fate of one innocent juvenile who attempted it. He quotes the director himself—who claims that "the actor can't see a thing but the scenes where he has the middle of the stage." This impresario continues:

A few months ago I put on a four-reeler and hired a lad to do the juvenile—young George Whoozis. George wasn't much, but neither was the part, because vealish love didn't happen to be the strong interest in the picture—the *moteef*, if you get me. Young love was only a side-dish. The real theme was ree-venge—middle-aged revenge—and my young folk were just clothing-store dummies, drifting in every once in a while as relief. Nothing vital about 'em—and there wasn't any reason why they should have been vital.

Now, George is a nice boy—so pretty that you want to kick him every time you see him—with a brain about the size of a five-cent sponge, badly diseased with imagination. I haven't got a thing in the world against George, and I think that in time he'll amount to something—say in eight or nine hundred years. Not before, tho.

Well, somehow, somewhere, George got hold of a carbon copy of the script of the story, and bent his gigantic one-cylinder intellect to the task of figuring out where the juvenile came in on the vital-interest thing. I couldn't have done it on a bet, but George studied out a way to make that clothing-store dummy stand up. It was the first time I'd ever used George in anything, so there was a surprize coming to both of us. I got mine in his very first scene.

I went ahead and outlined the business to George and the girl, and asked them to run through the action once. George balked.

"Excuse me, Mr. Whoozat," says he, "but do you really think that *Percy* should be played with such a light-comedy touch as that? Shouldn't he be more—serious?"

Well, sir, it took my breath away. I could only stand and look at him. While I was recovering from the shock, George went on to explain that, by adding a few

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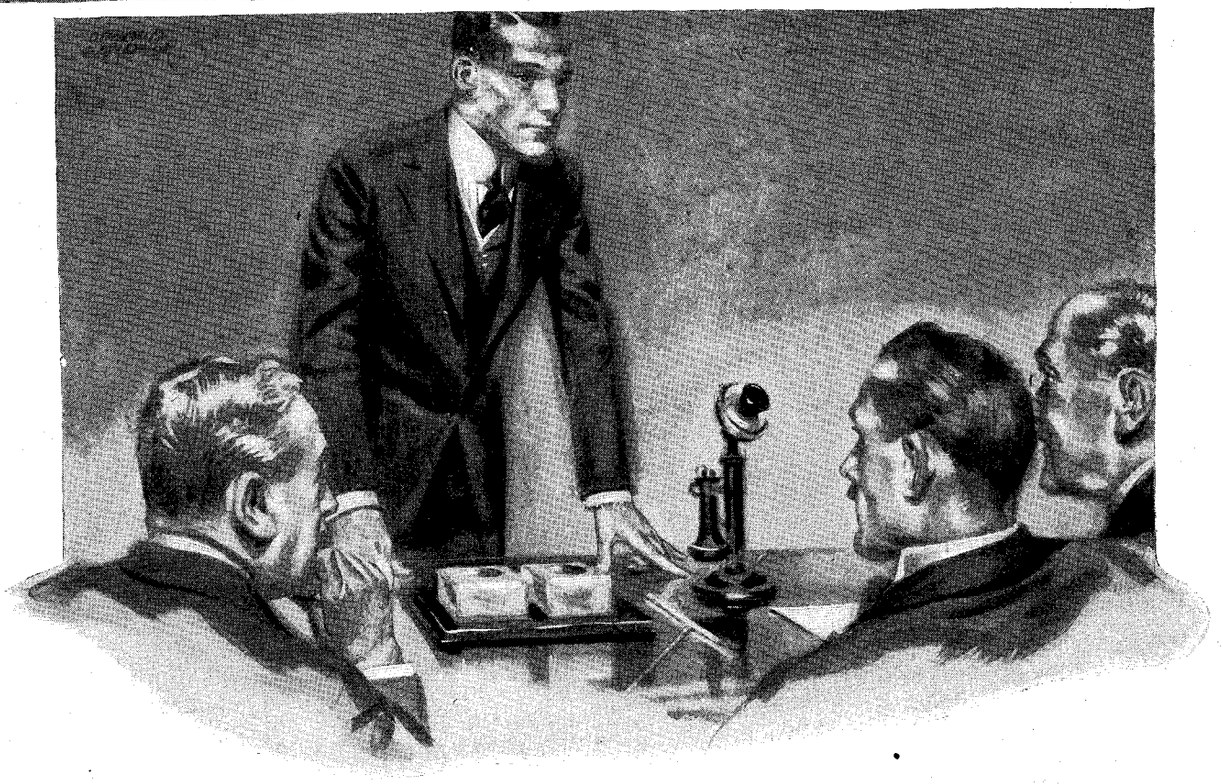

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scenes and cutting out a few, *Percy* could have a secret sorrow and horn in on the big stuff of the picture. He could discover "the papers" and get a line on the dark secret in his father's past, thus becoming a combination of *Sherlock Holmes*, the-heart-bowed-down, and a rescuing angel in the last reel—a sort of god from the machine all the way through.

"Now, in the script"—says he, and that brought me back to life.

"Where in the hot hereafter did you get hold of a script?" says I. "Who gave it to you? Since when have you been my assistant director? Listen, George, and try to remember what I say: you're not hired to think; you're hired to act! There's a difference. Now you run through that scene, and don't let's have any more hogwash about a secret sorrow!"

Would you believe it? I had to fight with George all the way through that picture! He couldn't get it out of his poor little head that he knew more about it than I did. He wanted to make suggestions and lend me ideas. Come to find out he'd been working with a director who liked that sort of thing! We have a rule now that absolutely prohibits giving out copies of script to anybody. The less an actor thinks he knows, the easier he is to handle.

WHY TONY WENT BACK TO SING SING

MANY witnesses will testify about Warden Osborne, of Sing Sing, at his coming trial, and many eminent men will rally to his support, but perhaps the most eloquent testimony of all was given a few days ago by a man whose eminence is best indicated by his nickname—"Tough Tony." Tony did what few men would care to do for another. He gave up his freedom in order that his former warden and the new prison system might benefit thereby. Freedom is not everything, but there are men who have died for it, on occasions.

Tough Tony has spent eight years in prison. If you want to know how long that is, count up the years, say, from your eighteenth birthday to your twenty-sixth—pleasant years of growth and development. Tough Tony spent them in prison, and seven of them under the "old system," which included solitary confinement, beatings, isolation, silence, spying, favoritism, and many other equally unpleasant things. On this New-year's day he walked out of prison surreptitiously and made his way to New York. There friends met him, and he was provided with sure means of escape. He was practically as free as tho he had "done his bit" and been discharged. "They" would never get him back, it was certain. But they did, because he went back voluntarily, facing two more years of prison, and possibly eight years more. He was actuated by the same spirit of loyalty that makes it possible for a government to raise armies, but in this case to constructive rather than destructive ends. As told in the New York *Tribune*, the story is as follows:

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Tough Tony Mareno, who on New-year's day walked out of Sing Sing Prison, walked back into prison the next night.

Safe in New York, with a new suit of clothes and $150 in cash in his pocket and an automobile waiting to take him out of the city en route to the West, he changed his mind when Harry Volasky, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's valet, found him in his hiding-place.

"Tony, this will hurt the boss. He feels awful about it," Volasky said.

"Does he?"

"He does. You ought to go back."

"On the level, do you think so? Does he want me to?"

"He sure does."

"Then, by God, I'll go! But I won't go back with a 'screw.'"

"All right, Tony, we'll go back together."

The two were in a room not far from the Brooklyn Bridge. There Volasky left him to notify Dick Richards, secretary to the warden, and other former prisoners who are interested in making the Welfare system a success. Richards and several others at once called on Mareno and told him that he was doing right in going back. To them he explained that he would never have tried to escape had he realized what it meant.

"When Mr. Osborne left the prison the whole world went black," he said. "He was the only man who ever gave me a square deal. He's been a father to me. I'll go back, boys, if I have to go to the chair for it.

"I suppose I was a fool, but when I read in the papers that Riley had said Mr. Osborne would not be allowed to come to the prison again I just had to quit.

"I was mad all through just to think that a lot of dogs and skunks could make trouble for such a man, who was giving his life up to help us fellows."

After Richards left to telephone Mr. Osborne in Auburn more than twenty of Tony's old friends—many of whom are ex-convicts now making good in New York—called on him and repeated the advice given him by Volasky and Richards. Among them were men whose names stand high in the criminal hall of fame.

"Before God," said one of them, an ex-gang leader, "I never thought any of us would ever have a hand in sending a man back; but, Tony, it is the only thing to do. It's up to you. Say the word and we'll help you make your getaway. You can make it clean. But if you listen to us you'll go back."

His reasons for leaving and his subsequent change of heart Mareno explained to his friend on *The Tribune* as the train carried him back to jail:

"I had seven years in hell in prison. I was in Sing Sing, in Auburn, in Clinton, and back to Sing Sing again, before Osborne came, on this sentence. I was a young, healthy fellow when I went in. I was half starved, beaten, and tortured under the old system. I bear the marks of beatings on my body now. This scar on my face they took sixteen stitches in. I got that in the prison. I was going to kill the man who did it, but when Tom came I forgave him and shook hands.

"I was crazy when I read that Tom was gone, and wasn't coming back. I had only two years to go, but I'd rather be dead than do them under the old 'screws.' I was going to North Dakota, where I have

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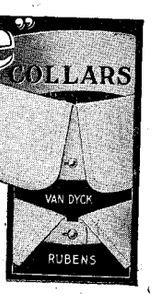

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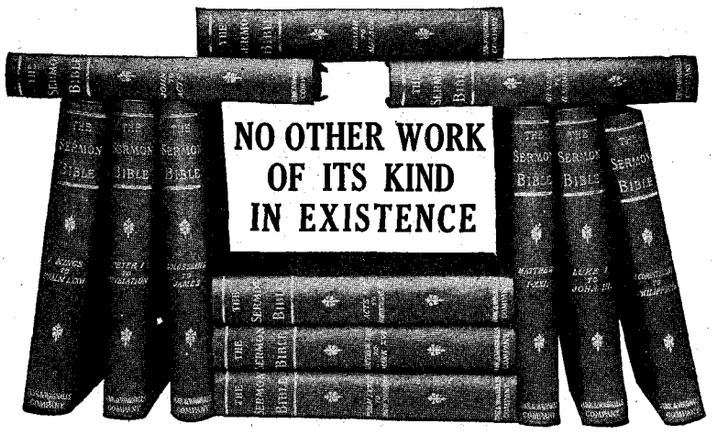

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friends, and then to Alaska. Now I suppose I will have to do those two years and the other six of my sentence besides.

"You see, my sentence was ten to sixteen years. They will probably give me another bit for leaving, and I don't care, so long as it helps Osborne and the other men in the prison."

In the prison office Mareno was greeted by Dr. Kirchwey, for whom he had acted as valet since Osborne's departure.

"Tony," said his Warden, "I'm afraid I'll have to ask you to make my bed."

"Warden, I'm sorry. Forgive me," said Tony.

"That's all right," said the official. "Go up-stairs and do your work."

"This," said Mr. Dorner, who has been in Sing Sing for twenty-three years, "is the most remarkable thing that has ever happened here. It could not have happened under the old conditions."

"It just shows," said Dr. Kirchwey, "what the new system will do. It is a demonstration of the power of the new system to aid men in doing right."

When, by Dr. Kirchwey's orders, word was sent through the prison that Tony had returned, the gray old walls resounded with cheers.

WHEN THE MEXICAN KETTLE BOILS OVER

IN Nogales, where Private Littles, of the United States Regulars, was killed on November 26, the boundary-line between Mexico and this country is represented by "International Street," a reasonably wide thoroughfare that splits with startling precision the rather straggling twin city. Over this street, not long ago, the Mexican problem was poised in most uncertain equilibrium. In Nogales, Sonora, where life at its calmest is an opera-bouffe affair of noise and ostentation, there was a looting in progress. The Villistas were retiring, and the ceremony was observed by the Yaquis, as usual, with an orgy of wanton plundering, beginning with the Chinese shops and working up as far as time and terrorism permitted. In Nogales, Arizona, just across the street, where existence is liable to flow quietly and deep, and "everybody takes everybody else across the street for a whispered conversation about the weather," the silence was more profound than usual. A thin line of khaki-clad United States soldiers fringed the road. They were astonishingly quiet, as tho awaiting some hoped-for occurrence. They had waited many times before, but this time the luck might be better.

The claim that a "watched pot never boils" is an exaggeration. On this occasion the Mexican kettle did boil over. While it did not seethe long enough to satisfy the line of "Gringoes" stretched from hill to hill along the border, it was yet able to result in a somewhat more respectful attitude toward the United States on the part of the Yaquis. Mr. Clair Kenamore, a writer on the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, happened to be in Nogales on November 26, and describes entertainingly the flare-

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up that cleared the border at this point and gratified the aspirations of a few long-suffering American army officers. The trouble started, he points out, because the Mexicans had come to believe that the calm, undemonstrative American soldiers were lacking in courage and manliness. In the Sunday magazine of this newspaper we read that—

For two or three years the Mexicans had been daring them to fight, but they never had fought. It was good sport to stand before the line, wave a rifle and dare them to come out and fight. It was inadvisable, Mexican officers said, to shoot these cowardly Americans, but it had been done.

Occasionally on this day, a faint-hearted Villista would edge up near the line and suddenly snatch off his belt of cartridges and throw away his rifle. Then, with both hands high in air, he would dash across the line and surrender himself a prisoner.

One rotund Mexican soldier, too rotund for such an enterprise, drunker or braver than the rest, finally shot at the American soldiers. Nothing happened. The American soldiers, lying on their bellies, were waiting the order to fire.

Knabenshue, who is intelligence officer and did not have any particular business there, wanted to take a squad across the line and arrest the shooter. Colonel Sage would not permit this. He expected to violate his orders to a certain degree, as to shooting across the line, but he did not wish to go the extent of invasion.

The men who lay nearest the officers could hear the talk and knew the order to fire would come soon, and their rifles moved slowly, like needles of a compass, the point being the fat, loud soldier who had fired at them. Some other Mexicans fired casually, up in the air or Americanward, and Colonel Sage decided it time to do something.

"Everybody pick out a man, and be sure it is somebody who is shooting," he said.

The fat man took another shot at the Gringoes.

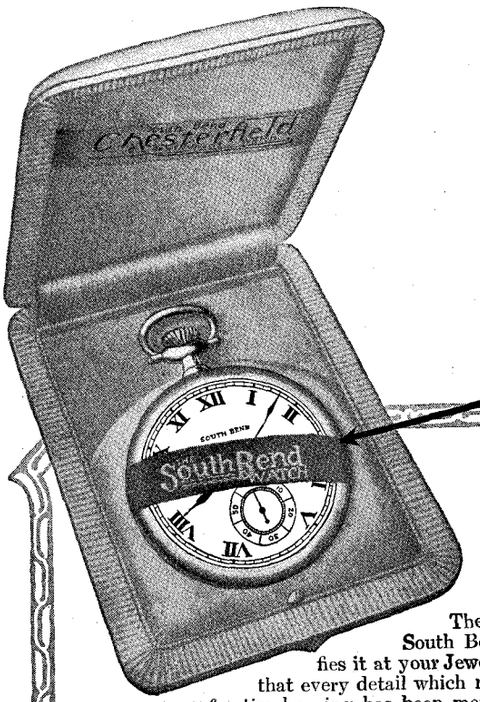
"Kill that man," said Frier to the silent men on the ground, whose magnetized rifles had not departed from their lodestone.

"Fire," said Colonel Sage.

The fat soldier fell back silent, with two bullets through his head and one through his body. The firing kept up for fifteen minutes, then died down. Every Mexican soldier in sight was dead. Others were in flight or in hiding.

The firing had started in the middle of the town and rippled, pop, pop, pop, up the lines in both ways, 100 yards to the foot of the steep hills which wall in Portrero Arroya, which holds the two towns, and had spluttered up the hills, like the fuse of a Fourth-of-July firecracker. After the firing had ceased, there suddenly came a revival on Titcomb's Hill. It was Obregon's advance, led by Colonel Cardenas, but no one knew that. They had seen the negro cavalrymen and, taking them for Villistas, opened fire. The cavalrymen returned the fire with enthusiasm.

A machine-gun outfit and a mountain battery brought in hot haste from Douglas, was just off the train. The long line of cavalry winding up from the south looked wonderfully like reenforcements for the snipers who had been working in the town. There was no delay. The magnificent Missouri mules at a gallop whipt the guns



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around the crooked road to the top of Titcomb's Hill. The pieces were slashed around into position, every man breathless but in his place—when a bugle called "Cease firing." I am told that a lieutenant wept, and that another officer, who never before had been considered particularly gifted, excited the admiration of all by the ease and flow of his profanity.

Army men differentiate but little between Villa's men and Carranza's. They know the Mexican soldiers as the fellows who have been sniping Americans for four years, and at whom they have been forbidden to fire. Here had been a chance for which they had pined, and it was "busted" at the last moment. It was disheartening.

PRESIDENTIAL PROMPTNESS

MR. WILSON, it is said, values promptness highest of the minor virtues. Certain it is that he once scolded a delegation from the New Jersey legislature for being two minutes late for an appointment with their Governor. And there is another story of him relating an occurrence of his Presidential term. Traveling from Philadelphia to Washington, the President's train was stalled a mile north of Baltimore. The President had an appointment at the White House for a conference on an international matter, but apparently there was nothing to do but miss the appointment. The President, however, thought otherwise. Leaping down from his car, he began walking hastily on toward Baltimore, to find a quicker way to the capital. He succeeded in this, and arrived finally on the minute. James Hay, Jr., writing in *The American Magazine*, quotes one of the President's secretaries as declaring that—"There never has been in Washington a man who was so marvelously, I might say incredibly, punctual day in and day out. He is not only punctual himself, but he requires punctuality from others. If a man is ever late once for an appointment with the President, neither he nor the President ever forgets it." Mr. Hay goes on to say:

When Mr. Wilson first came to Washington, senators and members of the House of Representatives tried to follow their old system of taking up as much of a President's time as possible. They were astonished to find that the thing could not be done. Unless the matters on which they called and for which they had made appointments were of unusual importance, each conference was expected to last anywhere from three to five minutes. At the end of the allotted time, Mr. Tumulty would walk into the President's private office, and the President would rise to his feet and say:

"Now you may be sure that this will be looked into."

There was no way of refusing to accept that polite dismissal. After each one had departed, Mr. Wilson, who is himself an expert stenographer—so expert that a page from his note-book is as clear and clean-cut as a piece of engraving—would make a shorthand note of the caller's business. At the end of each day he would go through the note-book and give directions or dictate letters, dismissing the day's work. These rules he follows to-day.

Even breakfast is unswervingly a fixt feast, beginning every day at eight o'clock promptly. Most men who aim for punctuality strive to make the most of every quarter of an hour. President Wilson does not scorn the minutes. You might be five minutes late to breakfast and the heavens would not fall. Your President, however, is not so lenient with himself. At 8:55—not "about nine" or "when I finish breakfast"—Mr. Wilson's personal secretary takes down the President's answers to important letters of the day before. At ten he is at his desk in his private office at the White House, and for a half an hour such routine as may be is disposed of. Then come the appointments, cut down, as has been said, to the minimum. Luncheon is at one. At two he is ready to meet tourists or hold a longer conference with some member of the Cabinet or a foreign diplomat. After that comes recreation. Dinner is at seven. "And so to bed"—invariably between ten and midnight.

There are two qualities in the President that run so closely with his punctuality that they can hardly be omitted. These are his accuracy and his constant openness of mind. These three are his principal "working habits." Of his accuracy the same secretary is quoted as saying:

He generally keeps on his desk in the White House study four accurately arranged piles of documents. Several times he has said to me when he was over here in the White House offices: "Go over to my study desk. The paper we want you will find in the pile nearest my seat on the right-hand end of the desk. It is the fifth from the top." And always, when I went after it, I found that he knew exactly where it was; he was never at fault.

His exactness, accuracy, and memory are marvelous. He is a man who does many things for himself. He files all his important papers with his own hands in a filing-case just back of his chair in the White House study. Each day, and each evening, when he has finished using his pen, he takes a piece of chamois-skin from a particular drawer in his desk, wipes the pen clean and returns the chamois-skin and the pen to the drawer where they belong. He is so exact he can tell whether anybody has moved anything on his desk during his absence.

The President is described as a person who is always looking for new information and who never fails to welcome and give it his instant attention. We read:

There are those who believe that he does all his own thinking, makes up his mind, and clings to his decision against all argument and importunity. As a refutation of this, an observer told me of a scene in which the chairman of a House Committee in charge of an important piece of legislation had a talk with the President in an effort to change the Presidential mind in regard to a certain paragraph in the bill. The

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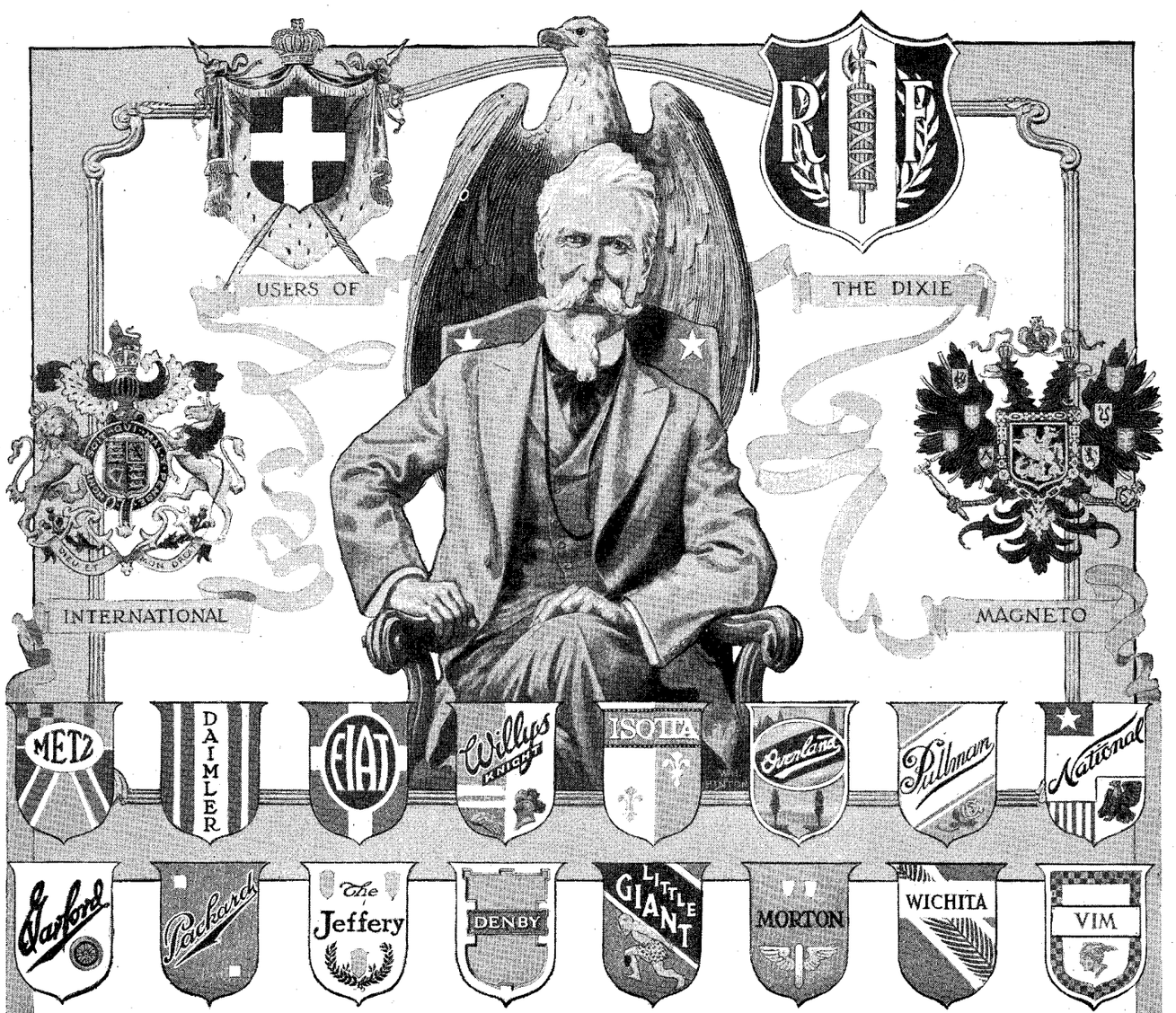

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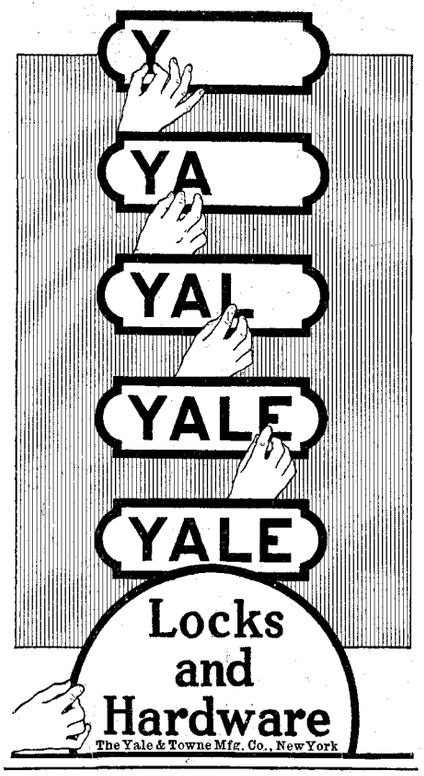

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member of Congress had declared, before going to the White House:

"There's no use in my going. I can't change his mind. Nobody can."

After the representative had talked twelve or fifteen minutes, giving his side of the argument, Mr. Wilson sprang up, put his hand on his shoulder, and said:

"My dear sir, you need say nothing more. I'm convinced that you are right and I was wrong."

THE OBSOLESCENT IRISH JARVEY

HE who has not balanced precariously upon the slippery and narrow seat of an "outside-car" as it rattled over Dublin cobblestones does not realize what a revolution in the picturesque life of that city and the surrounding countryside is implied in the news, lately given out by *The Irish Times*, that the "car" and its inimitable driver, the Dublin jarvey, are surely and none too slowly becoming extinct. The auto, fell reaping instrument of Progress, has been cutting wide swathes in the number of the patrons of these historic vehicles. Each year more and more of them drop off and disappear, and an increasing number of other "cars" of the gasoline variety are taking their places. The outside-car will be missed by all who, even if they have not risked their lives in it, have watched with ever-recurrent delight its giddy, racketing progress about Dublin streets; and even more will be missed the jarvey, who, as a type of Irishman, is unforgetable to those who knew him at his best. Irishmen all over the world, declares the editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*, will regard the passing of these two with a deep regret, and "the Irish countryside would seem strange, indeed, if the traveler, as he walked along the road to the town 'beyant,' never heard the familiar sound of the car overtaking him, or saw one roll round a bend in the road"; and if he were never to hear the jarvey's blarneying tones, saying:

"Agh! a splendid screw, yer honor, and not a bit a malice in him—run the legs aff anything he will an'—that's right, yer honor, do you now be holding on to what's behind yeh—shure it's a trifle awkward for a stranger when it do come to turning corners—Aar-rupp there! Is it fallin' on me ye'd be? Whoa now! gently, gently. Agh! sure that's nothin', just a trifle of high spirits, or maybe he was seein' somethin' over there by the big tree. They do be seein' and thinkin' the most ondacent things, surely." It is hard to imagine the Irish jarvey becoming a chauffeur.

The stories told of him are legion. The journey from the boat to the castle had been a bewildering one. Corners had been turned recklessly on one wheel, the little screw had raced at a preposterous pace to the accompaniment of a much-wielded whip, which cracked enough, but never touched her, and now the fare stood on the pavement, and having pulled himself together had proffered what he thought the amount due.

"An' what's this? After all I've done for

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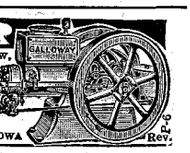

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W. JETT LAUCK, A. B., *formerly Asst. Prof. of Economics in Washington and Lee University.*
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yeh?" The inevitable question, and then in reply to a further question—"Done for yeh. Shure I've done more for yeh than anny one man ever did for yeh. Haven't I driven yeh from the boat to this place without an axle-pin in the wheel, and it might have been off anny single minute?" Again it is difficult to see the chauffeur in him.

Yet, the outlook, it must be confest, is not hopeful. The completeness with which the taxi has replaced the "hansom" and the "growler" on the London streets shows how inevitable is the trend toward the acceptance of the most rapid mode of transit. The car may still claim ascendency in Dublin for many years to come, yet its ultimate supersession by the taxi would seem to be inevitable. Unlike the cab, however, whether two-wheeler or four-wheeler, the outside-car is likely to remain in use indefinitely as a pleasure-vehicle. One must be thankful, therefore, for small mercies; but when the day comes that one has actually to search for a car in Dublin, it will mark an epoch in her history that has few parallels.

INTERNATIONAL GOSSIP

THE confidentially inclined shop-girl, with her "he sez" and "she sez" and "I sez, sezzeye," has long amused us, and now comes her international counterpart, the "special dispatch." Under a London date-line we read in our morning newspaper that the London *Mail's* correspondent in Bern has received word from Rome that a report in Shanghai gives authenticity to the rumor that the city of Rio de Janeiro is honeycombed with French spies. That this is no exaggeration is proved by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose editor presents an interesting collection of recent gossip of the "special dispatchers":

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a dispatch from Milan which says a great demonstration of working people in Berlin, caused by scarcity of food, was quelled by the German troops. The information was received in Milan from Bern. The killed numbered 200 or more.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Constantinople conveying the information that the Nizam of Hyderabad has been deposed because he would not, as Moslem Prince, head a holy war inaugurated by the Turk and the German in the interest of *Kultur*.

Figaro, of Paris, publishes a telegram from Geneva that the German drive in the Balkans is not the success that the Berlin press has pretended it has been.

From Singapore, the Berlin *Tageblatt* learns that there is a serious rebellion in Bengal against British authority in southern India.

A dispatch from London tells of it having been ascertained in Amsterdam that the German food-supply is about at an end and that the Kaiser must sue for peace on anybody's terms before spring.

That Austria will arrange, if she can, for a separate peace, is learned by the *Tribuna* of Rome, through advices from Madrid.

That Egypt is in open, and probably successful, revolt is news that comes to a Vienna paper from its correspondent at Aden.

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(Signed) Jas. S. Copeland, 98 Murray St., Binghamton, N. Y.

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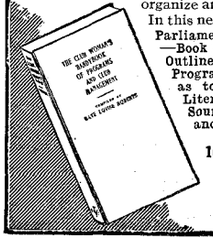

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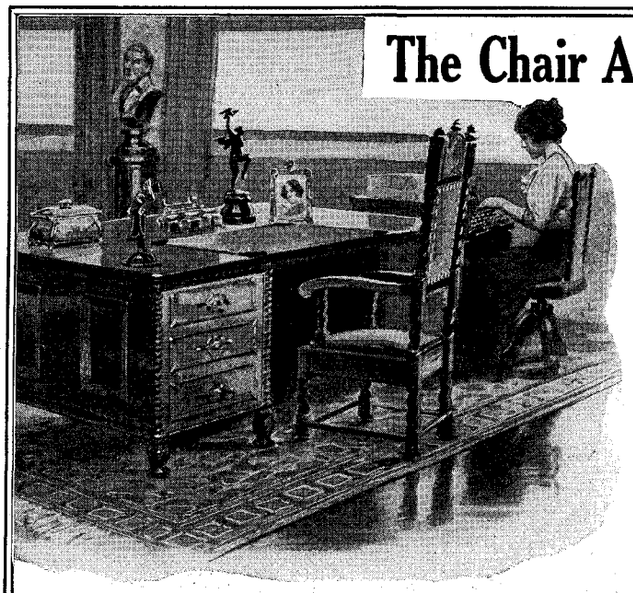

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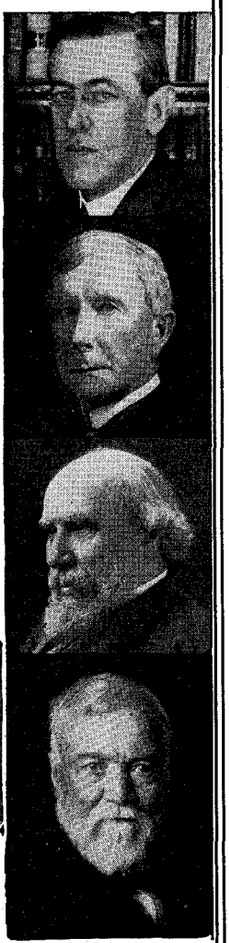

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London learned from a correspondent in New York (several weeks ago) that Kitchener's mission to the Near and Far East is a blind to cover his dismissal.

That the Greeks will declare for the Teutonic allies is ascertained beyond doubt by a Bremen newspaper from a special correspondent in Crete.

That the Henry Ford peace-expedition is authorized by President Wilson comes to a Copenhagen paper from its correspondent in Mexico City.

That the inhabitants in Ceylon revolted and slew pretty nearly every one of British blood on the island is learned by a Stuttgart journal from Athens.

News of the war nowadays never follows the straight line that is the shortest distance between two points. It comes invariably in a roundabout way unless it is official news, which is probably untrue and unquestionably uninteresting.

KISSES BY THE YARD

A CERTAIN moving-picture editor—a recognized member nowadays of every newspaper staff—estimates that 3,000,000 girls between the ages of fifteen and forty are now wearing their hair in Marypickford style. From this fact he reasons out a crying need for standardization of other things besides the coiffure, on the basis of the customs in filmland. Of these, the one least liable to conform to proper usage, unless aided by a few set rules, is the practise of kissing. True, owing to the prevalence of grippe this is at present under the ban, but spring will come—and shall it find us all unprepared? No, resolves our editor—of the Duluth *News Tribune*—and accordingly prints the following set of rules purporting to be the actual osculatory regulations in use before the camera:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

On observing the following table it must be remembered that kisses are figured in feet. Each foot represents a second by the clock. Where the formula is repeated to any great extent at least seven seconds must be allowed for catching the breath.

FOR ACTORS

First-sweetheart or stolen kiss, commonly known as the "grab it and run," three feet.

Second-sweetheart kiss, fifteen feet.

After marriage of one year, twenty-five feet.

After five years, six feet.

After twenty years, not classified; study the circumstances.

Mother-in-law kiss, five-sixteenths of a foot.

Soul kiss, sixty feet; repeat once if necessary. Remember the censor.

FOR ACTRESSES

New-hat kiss, six feet; repeat if necessary.

Rich-uncle kiss, twenty feet.

Poor-uncle kiss, one foot.

Vampire kiss, sixty feet.

Stolen kiss, helpless in this.

Kissing departing visitors, one foot.

Kissing your own baby, no limit.

Kissing your husband when he comes in late: for affection, five feet; for detective purposes, long enough to tell whether it is cigar-smoke.

(Signed) MANAGER.

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NEW VERSE

FREE verse is neither the last nor only word in New Verse. At least one other sort appears, and threatens to win even a wider popularity. It is not quoted in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, and very seldom does even a second cousin of it creep into Editor Curtis's page in *Current Opinion*, yet its readers and appreciators are myriad. It is, in brief, columnar verse—a sort of miniature soufflé in a shell of ice-cream—remarkably attractive to look at, but poof! and it is gone. It is "columnar" verse because it appears most frequently in the columns of newspapers, and particularly in columnists' columns, such as that of F. P. A. in the New York *Tribune*, or of Don Marquis in *The Evening Sun*. To define it exactly would be difficult. Better to submit a sample, and that which follows is as perfect a specimen as may be found in a long day's search. It happens to have been contributed under a pseudonym to F. P. A.'s column.

MEMORIES

By Petrarch II.

Do you remember, dear,
Those nights of wonder,
Ere the long centuries drifted between?
Purple the shadows clear—
Silver sands under,
Drenched—like our souls—with the moon's magic sheen.

Do you remember, dear?
Hot after plunder—
Arrogant thousands that rode at my heel—
Out of the desert drear
(Hoofs' muffled thunder),
Conquering I came—at your feet stayed to kneel.

Do you remember, dear?—
Eons may sunder
Bodies of clay—but our souls can not die!
Now, as I hold you here,
Slowly I wonder—
Do you remember, dear? . . . Neither do I.

Wary.—The street-car was crowded, and a gentleman with kindly twinkles in his eyes took five-year-old Tom upon his lap.

"This will be better than standing, won't it, my boy?" he suggested.

"Uh, huh," Tom replied without enthusiasm. He had rather enjoyed lurching about the aisle, just like his father.

"But you want to be careful that I don't pick your pocket," the gentleman cautioned in a whisper.

"Can't," Tom retorted, his voice somewhat muffled; "soon as I saw you lookin' at me, I put my penny in my mouf."—*Judge*.

A Lesson to Learn.—A recruit in Kitchener's army was recently sent to the barracks of a large provincial town. After wandering round the town to his heart's content he tried to find his way back. Eventually he reached barracks some hours late.

"What is the meaning of your turning up so late?" demanded his sergeant.

"I lost my way, sir," replied the man.

"You lost your way?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you had better stay in barracks until you know the town better. Dismiss!"—*Tit-Bits*.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

INVESTING WITH THOUGHTS OF FUTURE "MELONS"

CAREFUL investors for some years have kept in mind not only their returns on the cost price of a security purchased, but the likelihood of extra dividends, rights in subscriptions to stocks and bonds—in other words, to participation in "melons." It could hardly be said that the average investor considers this point. The experienced and careful one, however, usually does consider it. Especially is this the case when he purchases such stocks as Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and Great Northern. A writer on the subject presents in *Financial America* interesting aspects of it:

"Practically every American corporation refrains from increasing its regular dividend-rate with expanding profits. The evidence of unusual prosperity afforded by the increase, if it did not invite business competition, would certainly call forth amazing demands from customers and employees for lower prices on the one hand and for higher wages on the other. The profits would be, as it were, hemmed in between two fires and the value of investment in a company correspondingly reduced. In the case of public-service corporations, signs of unusual prosperity almost inevitably would lead to Governmental interference with their affairs, to the still greater shrinkage of investment-values. The prosperity might be only temporary, but the effect of public interference would be permanent. It is an old story that the moderate prosperity reflected in dividends averaging about 10 per cent. per annum was the basic cause of all the troubles of our railroads. And the distributing of more than 6 per cent. per annum among its stockholders was the principal offense charged against the company in the celebrated New York gas case. The court ruled that 6 per cent. was profit enough on the investment, and ordered the company to lower its rates 20 per cent.

"In consequence of many such experiences corporations generally have adopted the policy of quietly allowing extra profits to accumulate, or else of plowing them back into the business to the enhancement of investment-values. Thus a melon-patch is cultivated for the enjoyment of the stockholders. From time to time the accumulated profits are distributed in the shape of extra dividends, or the added values are capitalized in new stock, which is divided among the stockholders in proportion to their holdings or offered to them for subscription on advantageous terms.

"Hardly a year passes in normal times that some company does not make a sensational distribution of assets or profits. And quite a number have acquired a reputation for regularity in this respect. In the last ten years the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad distributed 165 per cent. in cash and stock in addition to regular dividends of 10 per cent. per annum. During the same period the Great Northern Railway distributed over 125 per cent., including a single distribution of 85 per cent. in Great Northern Ore certificates. The Pullman Company distributed 56 per cent. in stock representing accumulated assets. Figuring the stock dividends at the market prices, these distributions were equivalent to about 230 per cent. cash on Lackawanna stock, about 157½ per cent. on Great Northern stock, and about 117½ per cent. on Pullman stock, or a yearly average of 23 per cent. on Lackawanna, 15¾ per cent. on Great Northern, and 11¾ per cent. on Pullman. Add these averages to the regular dividend-rates and the significance of a melon-cutting in its relation to investment-values at once becomes apparent.

"The following statement shows the total return averaged over a period of ten years for a selected list of stocks. Under the heading 'extra' are included the cash equivalent of the three commonest kinds of melon—cash dividends, stock dividends, and subscription rights. The stock dividends and the subscription rights are figured at the maximum market prices. For example, a dividend of 10 per cent. in stock quoted at 130 'high' is taken as equivalent to a cash dividend of 13 per cent.:

	—Average Yearly Return— Regular. P. C.	Extra. P. C.	Total. P. C.
Canadian Pacific	10	4½	14½
Chicago & Northwest	7	7⅛	14⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	8	0½	8½
C., M. & St. Paul	7	5¼	12¼
Del., Lack. & Western	10	23	33
General Electric	8	3	11
Great Northern	7	15¾	22¾
Northern Central	8	7	15
Pennsylvania	6	2¾	8¾
Pullman	8	11¾	19¾

"This statement is not intended to be exhaustive even of the more sensational distributions, but merely to illustrate the effect of melon-cutting on a few well-known stocks. Anybody who desires a fuller list may add corresponding data respecting American Telephone & Telegraph, Illinois Central, New Haven, New York Central, United Fruit, United Shoe Machinery, and a number of other companies that have distributed extra profits or offered attractive subscription rights to their stockholders during the last ten years.

"Also, intending investors should understand that, besides the companies with known propensities for this kind of financing, there is a much greater number of what may be called potential melon-cutters from among which one with average discernment should be able to make a profitable choice. It will be remembered that the Alton, the Burlington, and the Union Pacific went rolling along for many years accumulating a thick coating of values which were not adequately reflected in the returns to stockholders or in the market quotations for the shares until Hill and Harriman got control and tapped the melon-patches.

"Some idea of the enormous proportions to which the surplus of a corporation may grow was afforded in the case of the Standard Oil Company, which carried on its books undivided profits to an amount about 4½ times as great as its share capital of $98,000,000, or equivalent to almost 75 per cent. of the market value of the stock. The American Tobacco Company had a surplus about 1½ times as great as its capital stock, but it will be shown that this was not an unusual growth.

"The following statement, showing the per-cent. relation of surplus, both 'free' and appropriated, to capital stock, according to the latest available financial exhibits of representative American corporations, is interesting and instructive both in reference to the foregoing remarks and for the reason that it enables an estimate to be made of the book-value of the stocks:

	Surplus to Stock Free. P. C.	Total. P. C.
Ala. & Vicks	64.5	92.0
Amer. Tel. & Tel	18.5	29.2
Atchison	10.8	24.2
Atlantic Coast	40.7	41.1
Baltimore & Ohio	24.6	26.4
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	25.5	34.6

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PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

ON December 31st—at the Automobile Show in New York City—we formally introduced to the American people a new addition to the Paige line—a six-cylinder car which sells for $1050.

Right now, we might tell you that this new Paige is a startling achievement.

We might tell you about its remarkable motor—its luxurious appointments—its rich French leather upholstery—its roomy seating arrangements for five full grown passengers—its ample wheelbase and impressive European stream lines.

We might tell you about all of these features—and a great many more. But we much prefer that you shall establish them for yourself.

We want you to FIND in this car your ideal of what a five-passenger automobile really should be.

We want you to personally "discover" the car that you and your family have been waiting for and hoping for these many years.

We want you to set your expectations just as high as you possibly can. Then, examine this new Paige and see if you are obliged to make one single compromise.

We ask you to do this for YOURSELF. We shall be quite content to abide by the result.

And, now, just a few words in explanation of the success which has come to this company in such generous measure.

First and foremost, let it be understood that Paige builds not for price—but for QUALITY.

As we have repeatedly stated in our public announcements:

"It is by no means difficult to manufacture a car for a PRICE, but it is quite a different matter to produce a car of 100-point excellence and still maintain a price to the consumer that is not prohibitive."

There, you have the very essence of the Paige idea.

There you have the compelling motive behind every car which has ever left this factory.

There you have the REASON for the astounding value which you will find in the new five-passenger model quite as well as the larger Fairfield "Six-46."

REMEMBER, YOU CAN ONLY GET OUT OF A PRODUCT PRECISELY WHAT THE MANUFACTURER PUTS INTO IT.

There is no substitute for basic quality. No matter whether it be a typewriter, farm tractor or automobile, service must be BUILT IN the product—not merely veneered on the surface.

Let us here, then, renew our bond of Faith with the American public.

So long as Paige cars are built, we shall unceasingly maintain our policy of building only GOOD cars—with quality our first and foremost consideration.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the cost of raw material and labor has vastly increased during the past twelve months.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, we pledge ourselves to jealously guard even the quality of every cotter pin which goes into the construction of a Paige car.

We pledge ourselves to employ only the BEST materials and only the BEST workmanship that the market affords.

So long as Paige Cars are sold, we shall remain keenly sensible of our obligation to see that these cars render unfailing service and continue to merit the confidence which has been reposed in them.

On this basis, we ask you to buy a Paige—not because of its price—but because of its nameplate.

We ask you to believe in these cars as WE believe in them. We willingly accept our share of the responsibility.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

Fairfield "Six-46"
$1295
f. o. b. Detroit

Fleetwood "Six-38"
$1050
f. o. b. Detroit

On Exhibition at
Chicago Automobile Show—Space D-6

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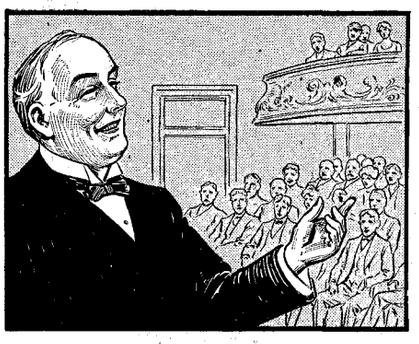

?What Would? You Say ?

On The Fourth of July

If You Were Asked to Make a Speech?

Suppose you were to speak on Washington? How far would you have to search for EXACT information regarding his birth; his life, his war record, public speaking ability, his character, politics, religious devotion, various opinions of him, quotations from him, etc., etc.?

Ordinarily you would be burdened with a tedious search through many volumes and numerous magazines for this fund of varied information.

NINE-TENTHS of this research work for speech preparation *has now been obviated* by the unique process of boiling down and combining all of the salient facts, suggestive thoughts, useful ideas, apt quotations, and poetic recitations, etc., concerning a holy-day or a holiday in one large volume wherein all matter is thoroughly indexed and immediately accessible. It doesn't refer you to other books; the actual material is in this one large volume.

WHAT TO SAY AT HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

You need never be at loss for appropriate words and thoughts with this broadly comprehensive "prompter" in your library. YOU can make the winning speech, where others fail, at celebrations, in the pulpit, etc. This is a veritable dictionary of ideas for speeches, a lexicon of separate inspirations. It is a large reference book entitled

Holy-Days and Holidays

prepared by **Edward M. Deems, A.M., Ph.D.**

This is How it Aids the Public Speaker. Here is a brief resume of the material which it contains on the subject of Washington's Birthday and Washington (which is only one of the many topics covered) and from this you can appreciate its immense helpfulness in speech preparation: Biography, Description; History; Early Celebrations, By Frank Crane. Big Dates In His Life; His Birthplace; His Boyhood; Characteristics; Providential Events in His Life; Inauguration, By Edward Everett Hale. Death, By J. E. Rankin, LL.D. The Sires of Washington, By Wilbur F. Steele; His Entombment, By Will Carleton; Dedication of Washington Monument, By John W. Daniel. His Religious Character, By William McKinley. The Majestic Eminence of Washington, By Chauncey M. Depew. Various Estimates of Washington; His Service to Education; His View of Divine Providence, By J. M. Buckley, D.D. Sermons on Washington—As An Example To-day, By J. T. Bixby, D.D.. Greatness Greater Than Mightiness.—Many Suggestive Thoughts, Articles, Etc.; Quotations From Washington; Various Poems, Recitations, etc.; by Byron, Will Carleton, Margaret Sangster, Lowell, and many others.

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How it Treats PALM SUNDAY (There is even much more material on the other Holy-days)—Palm Sunday, a brief description and history—Holy Week—Sermons and Outlines—The Day of Palms, By Rev. George Hodges, D.D., LL.D.; The Glory of the King, By Alexander Maclaren, D.D.; Who Is This That Cometh from Edom? By Phillips Brooks, D.D.; Three Contrasts, By A. F. Schauffler, D.D.; The Commencement of Christ's Coronation Procession; Christ's Entrance into Jerusalem, By J. C. Hare, D.D., and 4 other Sermon outlines. 20 Suggestive Paragraphs, Illustrations, 10 Appropriate Poems, Texts, etc. Here is enough suggestive material for many Palm Sunday Sermons. Bibliographies, Index to Texts, etc., Christmas, Thanksgiving, Good Friday, New Year's, have even *much more* material than this.

Contains a Vast Fund of Information On

HOLIDAYS—New Year's Day—Emancipation Day—Lincoln's Birthday—Washington's Birthday—Arbor Day—Liberty Day—Victoria Day—Empire Day—Memorial Day—Flag-Raising Day—Dominion Day—Independence Day—Labor Day—Harvest Home—Discovery Day—Election Day—King's Birthday—Forefathers' Day.

HOLY-DAYS—New Year's Day—Epiphany—Lent—Palm Sunday—Communion Sunday—Good Friday—Easter Sunday—Ascension Day—Whitsunday—Children's Day—Trinity Sunday—Rallying Day—All Saints' Day—Thanksgiving Day—Advent—Christmas Day—Old Year Day.

With an appendix containing a general Bibliography on all holy-days and holidays; a Rich Topical Index; Index to Authors; Index to Texts, etc.

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Only $1 down and $1 a month until $5 in all has been paid. Sign and send us the coupon below with $1 and we will send you this unusual book for ten days' free examination. If at the end of that time, the work is not satisfactory, you may return it at our expense. You are in no way obligated to buy, if after examination the book is not all that we claim for it. Under ordinary conditions, a volume of its size and bulk is retailed at from $8 to $10. We offer it now for $5.

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Gentlemen:—Send me a copy of Dr. Deems' "HOLY-DAYS and HOLIDAYS." I enclose $1.00 and will send you $1.00 per month until I have paid $5.00 in all, if the book is satisfactory. If it is not satisfactory, I may return it at your expense within ten days after receipt, you refund money paid and I owe you nothing. L. D. 1-15-16

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DATE.....STATE.....

	Surplus to Stock Free. P. C.	Total. P. C.
Canadian Pacific	30.7	105.3
Central of New Jersey	51.5	117.6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	88.3	152.3
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	23.8	54.5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	17.5	17.5
Chicago & Northwestern	23.5	26.3
Del., Lack. & Western	88.2	217.3
Del. & Rio Grande	10.2	14.6
Great Northern	21.1	50.6
Hocking Valley	79.7	83.2
Lehigh Valley	41.4	41.4
Louisville & Nashville	56.9	61.2
Mobile & Ohio	70.2	73.3
Monongahela	104.3	175.8
N. C. & St. Louis	60.8	65.0
N. O. & N. E.	23.4	23.4
Norfolk & Western	11.7	26.0
Northern Central	13.6	24.1
Northern Pacific	33.7	36.4
Pennsylvania	6.4	28.6
P., B. & W.	21.1	45.0
P., C., C. & St. Louis	1.7	28.8
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	32.9	70.1
Pullman	3.7	3.7
Southern Pacific	27.8	28.4
Union Pacific	56.8	69.7
United Fruit	44.5	44.5

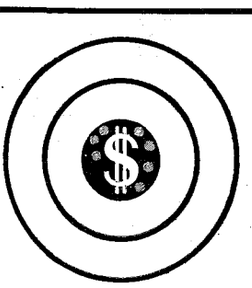
"In Wall Street they say that it pays to follow the big fellows. Perhaps this rule would work out in the case of corporations as well as of men. But it should be remembered that mere size does not make either a man or a corporation big in the true sense. Among railroads, and probably among all corporations, the greatest accumulations of profits, relatively to the amount of the capital stock, will be found with the less important companies. And here also probably will be found the best opportunities for profitable investment."

MORE SAVINGS-BANKS PAYING FOUR PER CENT.

A distinct sign of better returns from their investments and of an improving condition in the state of their surpluses is given by several New York savings-banks in their declarations of interest payable for the six months ending December 31. Many of these banks, at least many prominent ones, paid 4 per cent. for this period. For some years payments of only 3½ per cent. were made by several of these banks. That so many reported increased declarations for the six months has been accepted as another indication of the revival of business that has taken place in many lines. Officers of these banks are declared to take a more optimistic view of conditions than they have done for some time and they believe the improvement will make further progress. There is also improvement in the mortgage and real-estate markets and an upward movement in State and municipal railroad bonds. *The Journal of Commerce* quotes from officers of prominent New York banks as follows:

John J. Pulleyn, controller of the Emigrants Industrial Bank, said:

"Our trustees have just declared interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. At the present time our deposits are up to about $150,000,000, which is a new high-record total. This compares with about $144,000,000 six months ago. There has been a pronounced revival of business, which is reflected in the return to work of many persons who have been idle for quite a while. All the banks have mortgage-money, and the interest-rate ought to continue around 5 per cent. for some time to come. There have been exceptional transactions recorded as low as 4½ per cent. The conditions surrounding this market are much better than for many months. The improvement in the real-estate market is quite pronounced, and the outlook from an all-around view-point is promising. Evidences are accumulating to encourage a belief in favor of a steady growth of business, and as we are about to enter into 1916 we see no reason why deposits should not further increase. Since July 1, State and



Books on Business

that will furnish you with the ammunition and the weapons to hit the target of success square in the center.

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A practical, up-to-the-minute book by *Sherwin Cody* on correspondence, advertising, and sales methods. It explains clearly and forcibly both the broad principles of successful business conduct and the hundreds of small practical essentials that one MUST KNOW in order to succeed. It covers letter-writing, salesmanship, retailing, executive duties, publicity, and store, office, and factory supervision, makes a study of various phases of business life and the qualities needed to cope with them, and bristles with suggestion, direction, and example based on the practical psychology of commercial effort. It has many valuable illustrations, charts and diagrams. It is the one book that it is imperative for you to own. Get it to-day and start on the road to bigger business. *Large 12mo, Cloth. $2.00 net; by mail $2.12.*

Successful Selling

An inspiring book by *E. Leichter* which will be of equal interest to the veteran and the tyro. Covers everything that goes into the making of a sale: Fitness for Salesmanship—Approaching the Prospect—The Presentation—How to Close—How to Meet Objections—Creating a Desire—Initiative, etc. It will show you *how to get BIG orders. 12mo, Boards. 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents.*

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A stimulating, encouraging work, written by a practical man of affairs, *Keith J. Thomas*, who has achieved a high place in his chosen calling. It points out, in a peculiarly gripping style, the way to develop will-power, mental concentration, and winning personality. It gives practical directions for acquiring the faculty of reading men and their motives and will immensely increase your chances of making good in your profession. *12mo, Cloth. $1.75 net; by mail $1.87.*

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An abridgment of FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* designed especially for office and desk use. Every business man, stenographer and clerk should have one. The *last word* in dictionaries of handy size. Contains 80,000 terms of all kinds in **one vocabulary order**, extensive synonym treatments, antonyms, proper names, foreign phrases, etc. *Large 8vo, Cloth, 902 pp. $1.50; with patent thumb index, $1.80. Average carriage charges, 16 cents.*

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municipal and railroad bonds have shown an enhancement ranging from three to five points. This will result in a large surplus to all banks throughout the State. On account of the prolonged period of depression in numerous lines following the war, which resulted in increasing the ranks of the unemployed, many persons who were affected in this way have since adopted a policy of thrift, and this is made plain, growing out of the increase in deposits in most of the savings-banks."

Jonathan B. Currey, president of the Metropolitan Savings-Bank, was of the opinion that nearly all of the more important savings-banks in Greater New York would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. to depositors, and added: "All of the institutions are in a healthy condition. There has been a good demand for mortgages at fair rates, and money for this purpose is plentiful. There seems to be a better feeling all around, and the conditions now surrounding the business world strengthen the view that the coming year will be a prosperous one."

SPICE OF LIFE

No Escape.—"Is insomnia catching?"

"When the baby has it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Luck.—MILDRED—"I have only two girl enemies, and they don't speak to each other."

JOSEPHINE—"How fortunate."—*Judge.*

His Alma Mater.—The Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has been placing tablets on various sites throughout the city of Richmond, commemorating their past associations with greatness.

One of these tablets is on an Italian barroom in Eighteenth Street, and it reads:

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Studied Medicine
HERE. —*Everybody's.*

Preparedness.—In one of the Southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One negro, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running through this, the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-five.

Forgetting about his son, the darky hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."—*Tit-Bits.*

How It Is Done.—DEAR SIR: Will you kindly publish directions for tieing a bow-tie? ROGER COOT.

Well, Roger, you hold the tie in your left hand and your collar in the other. Slip your neck in the collar, and cross the left-hand end of the tie over the right with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both hands, catching the left with the right and the other with the other. Reverse hands, and pick up the loose ends with the nearest hands. Pull this end through the loop with your unengaged hand, and squeeze. You will find the knot all tied and all you have to do is to untangle your hands.—*Dartmouth Jack-o' Lantern.*

Will it be You?

One of these seven will be killed or hurt this year

One of these seven will be killed or hurt this year. **That is what accident does each year.** When the accident is coming, or how, you cannot tell. It may be only a scratch from a rusty nail, or it may be a wrecked train.

But when it does come, what will you do? What will your wife do? Be prepared—

ÆTNA-IZE

3 cents a day is all it need cost you if you are in a "Preferred" occupation. 3 cents a day brings $1,250 to $3,250 in case of death by accident; $5 to $10 weekly income for disability due to accidental injuries plus $1,000 to $3,000 for loss of two limbs or eyes; or the income plus $500 to $1,500 for loss of one hand, foot or eye, or $250 for death from any cause. You can make these amounts as much bigger as you like by paying more than three cents daily. ($50 added to above payments for death if you insure while under 40 years of age.)

Send the coupon now and be safe in time.

Send this coupon and find out how to protect yourself, your wife and your children from the accident that lurks around the corner; from the expense that may use up your income. **It costs you nothing to send it and it may be the most important thing you ever did in your life. Send it today.**

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Drawer 1341 HARTFORD, CONN.

The largest company in the world writing Life Accident, Health and Liability Insurance.

Agency opportunities for all Casualty and Bonding lines.

An Ætna agent has a national advertising campaign working for *him* all the time.

LDD. 1-15-16

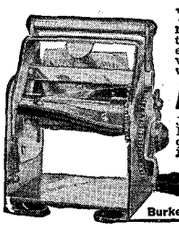
Name ..... Occupation ..... Bus. Address .....
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
Drawer 1341
I have marked the kinds of insurance I wish to know about: Accident ( ), Health ( ), Disability ( ), $250 Certificate ( ), Life ( ), My age is ..., I am ... in good health.
5-A

BY-WAYS OF LITERATURE, A series of delightful Essays by DAVID H. WHEELER, D.D., LL.D. Cloth $1.00. Paper 25 cts.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

FLORIDA

Florida Fruit direct from the tree to you. Send me $1.50 and I will forward Prepaid Express to any point East of Miss. River, a carton of about **50** juicy and sweet **Oranges** of the famous **Pineapple Variety,** noted for its fine flavor—or, if you prefer Grape Fruit, I will send you a carton containing 16 large and fine Grape Fruit for $1.50 prepaid. This fruit is thoroughly ripe and will please you. Try a carton or more. Will ship on any particular date.
C. H. VOORHEES, South Lake Weir, Florida.

600 Shaves From One Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. Quick, velvety shaves for life with the wonderful, new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action", just like a barber strops a razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. Send name of nearest dealer and state make of razor.
Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 2371 Dayton, O.

Atwood Grapefruit

As to Flavor, in a Class by Itself.

Price about the same as the common variety.
Your dealer will supply it.

Always in this wrapper

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK

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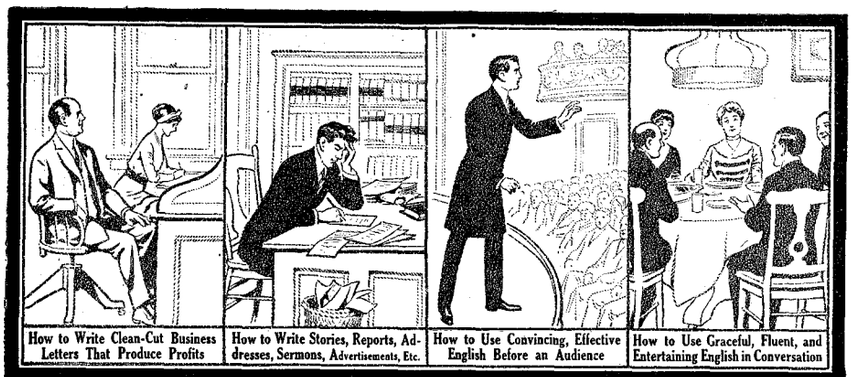
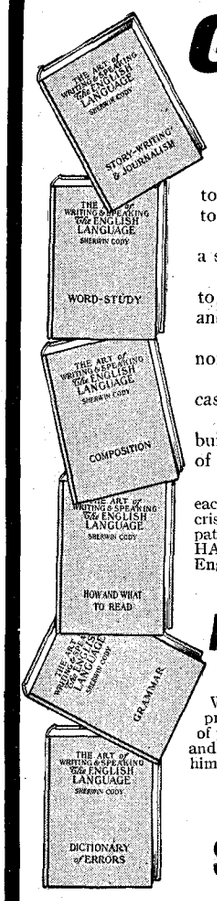

How to Write Clean-Cut Business Letters That Produce Profits
How to Write Stories, Reports, Addresses, Sermons, Advertisements, Etc.
How to Use Convincing, Effective English Before an Audience
How to Use Graceful, Fluent, and Entertaining English in Conversation

Good English and Good Fortune Go Hand in Hand



Jack London rose to riches in a few short years from among the toughs of San Francisco Bay, because he learned to transfer his ideas to the printed page in virile, compelling phrases.

Arthur Brisbane, with his incisive style, commands, in a single year, a salary amounting to a comfortable fortune.

Elbert Hubbard rose from obscurity to advertising writer, to editor, to publicist, and thence to wealth and prominence because he mastered and applied the power of forceful language.

William Jennings Bryan with a *single speech* won a Presidential nomination.

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Good Taste.—"Are you fond of music?"

"Not very, but I prefer it to popular songs."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

The Far Future.—TOMMY—"Father, what's the future of the verb 'invest'?"

FATHER (a Congressman)—"Investigation."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Carping.—MR. PESSIMIST (cheering up, as he reads paper)—"British Mesopotamian success."

MRS. PESSIMIST—"That's the worst of it. They mess up all their successes."—*Punch.*

Also Acrimony.—MRS. KAWLER—"Well, after courting awhile young folks will get married, you know."

MRS. BLUNDERBY—"True. Cupid, the god of love, must give way to Hyphen, the god of matrimony."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sea-Joke Revamped.—THE COOK—"Sir! Sir! There's a *Zep'lin* outside, and if you don't come wi' the keys of the cellar, we'll all be in—in—heaven in a couple o' minutes!"

THE CURATE—"God forbid!"—*London Opinion.*

Politeness Returned.—A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor, he chanced to pass his place and saw his little boy sitting on the edge of the pig-pen, watching its new occupant.

"How d'ye do, Johnny," said he. "How's your pig to-day?"

"Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all your folks?"—*Harper's.*

An Urgent Need.—A very small boy was taken to a dental establishment to have some of his first teeth pulled. For a second or so, during which time four teeth disappeared, everything was fairly serene, and then came howls of objections.

"I didn't want them teeth to come out!" cried the young patient, suddenly recollecting something. "I want them to stay in."

"That's all right," consolingly responded the dentist. "They will soon grow in again."

"Will they?" quickly rejoined the boy with a brightening face. "Do you think they will grow in in time for dinner?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Our Bewildered Poultry.—"What is a roost, dad?" asked Tommy.

"A roost, my son, is a pole upon which chickens sit at night," replied his father.

"And what's a perch, dad?"

"A perch is what chickens perch on."

"Then, I suppose, dad, a chicken could roost on a perch?" came the further inquiry.

"Of course," was the smiling reply.

"And they could perch on a roost?"

"Why, y-yes," answered dad.

"But if chickens perched on a roost, that would make the roost a perch, wouldn't it? But if, just after some chickens had perched on a roost and made it a perch, some more chickens came along and roosted on the perch and made it a roost, then the roost would be a perch and the perch would be a roost, and some of the chickens would be perchers and the others would be roosters, and—"—*Tit-Bits.*

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Very Thin.—"This is a toy tea-set my little girl got for Christmas. She likes to serve make-believe tea and make-believe sandwiches. A harmless fancy."

"Perfectly. I've been to grown-up affairs where they did it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Criminal.—"What's the matter with young Mrs. Gadder?"

"She's broken-hearted, and says Mr. Gadder no longer loves her."

"Why does she think that?"

"She wrote a letter to Santa Claus, asking for a set of furs and gave it to him to mail."

"Well?"

"He mailed it."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

No Complaint.—A war-story, which is true, was told by a civilian official at a R. A. M. C. mess. He was traveling down to Winchester in a carriage, into which several Tommies had got, and overheard the following fragment:

"Our Major 'e's an officer and a gentleman; an officer and a gentleman. The other day he comes into the canteen, and, says he, 'Any complaints?' And I says: 'Yes, sir! Beg your pardon, sir, this tea ain't fit to drink.' So he says to the bloke who'd served us, 'Give us a cup.' And when he'd tasted it, ''Ogwash,' says he, ''Ogwash,' and he says to the bloke, 'Line these men up,' and when he'd done that he says, 'And now give them back their tuppences.' And I'd never paid mine!"—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Solemn Rejoicing.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Harris
announce the engagement
and
approaching marriage
of their daughter
Frances Juanita
to
Mr. Lewis E. Adams.

The above announcement was received with pleasure mingled with sadness. With pleasure because of the happy anticipations of this happy event that sooner or later comes into the lives of most of our young people. The planning and making of a new home; the uniting of two lives as one, as one grand, harmonious, complete stream in the great tide of life.

With sadness, as when a minor chord is struck in some grand, sweet, softened swell. For the many friends know this means the losing of one of the most lovable and most loved girls from our midst. A sense of sadness comes over the hearts of the dear father and mother of this bride-to-be when they realize that soon the last "birdling" will have flown from the loving, sheltering protection of the "home nest" to build a home of her own; but this is only one of the sweeter "minor chords" that are struck in the grand total symphony of their noble lives; and they bid her a "Godspeed" and bestow all the loving benedictions that devoted father and mother can bestow upon one so near and dear to them, as they lovingly watch her fly from their own "home nest" into the loving care and protection of another. And we join them together with their host of friends in wishing for these noble young people a long, happy life of health and noble usefulness and good deeds.—*From the Fort Stockton, Tex., Journal.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 29.—Battles in East Galicia increase in extent and violence. Vienna reports Russian failure both against the Bessarabian front and "to the east of the lower Middle Strypa," considerable loss at a bridgehead at Burkanow; and at Kormyn Brook, a tributary of the Styr, the repulse of several Russian attacks. Russian critics declare the struggles below the Pripet River to be of utmost significance.

December 31.—Petrograd bulletins officially a Russian advance across the Styr River near Czartorysk, which successfully rebuffs counter-attacks and holds its position. In Galicia, from Olyka on the Strypa to the Roumanian border, lesser successes are claimed. Austria reports Russian attacks repulsed at every point, and Germany makes definite claim to a Russian repulse south of Burkanow, East Galicia.

January 1.—The new Russian drive extends 300 miles, from the Pripet to the Roumanian frontier. The heights above Czernowitz are taken by the Russians, and a German counter-drive at Tarnopol is repulsed. Field-Marshal von Mackensen is in command of the Germans in Bukowina and Galicia. The Russian advance swings out and threatens Kovel, Volhynia.

January 2.—The Russians under General Ivanoff, in Volhynia and Galicia, continue to advance, say London reports, beyond the Strypa River, toward the Zlota Lipa.

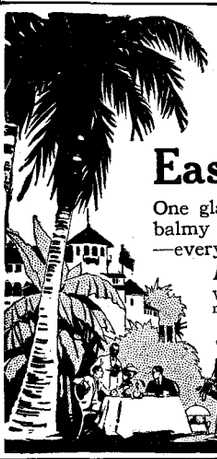
January 3.—German attempts in the North to cross the Dvina are reported fruitless by Petrograd. In the Czartorysk region the Russian forces hold their ground, and in Galicia and Bukowina report some progress.

January 4.—Northeast of Czernowitz the Russians take 1,061 prisoners and four machine guns. The greatest Russian drive is at the Styr, in Volhynia, between Czartorysk and Kolki. Here the junction of German and Austrian forces forms a joint in the armor of defense which the Russians strive to force.

THE BALKANS

December 30.—A successful landing of British troops is accomplished at

Travel and Resort Directory



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Orphanos, on the Gulf of Rendina, 60 miles east of Saloniki, the purpose being to support this wing of the British defense about the Macedonian base. A dispatch to London declares the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian consuls in Saloniki arrested by General Sarrail. The German line at the Macedonian frontier is said to be withdrawing under pressure of the Russian advance from Bessarabia.

December 31.—Near Rozai, north of Ipek, Montenegro, the Montenegrins meet with further success, winning the village of Vloka and, they claim, repulsing successfully violent Austrian attacks near the settlements of Molkovatz and Bogicevitch.

French wireless reports declare Roumania to be concentrating three army corps on the Bulgarian frontiers.

January 2.—King Peter of Servia confers with the Servian Minister to Greece at Saloniki.

January 5.—Italy promises the Greek Government that her expeditionary force in Albania will not cross the frontier of northern Epirus.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

December 30.—Reports from Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, show the British force holding its own against the Turks, with a loss in killed of only 71 as a result of the fighting at Christmas. London declares reenforcements are being steadily pushed forward to their relief.

January 1.—Heavy fighting occurs along the Dardanelles front, still held by the Allies, including bombing, mining, and air-duels. The ships in the Narrows attack the Turkish forts, but with ill success, Constantinople claims.

Bagdad announces that a Turkish force drives the Russians out of Soudjbulak, south of Lake Urmia, Kurdistan, and continues in pursuit.

January 3.—In the Caucasus Russia claims an advantage near Patadjour, in the River Arkhava region, where the Turks are dispersed and their blockhouses demolished.

GENERAL

December 13.—The German Admiralty announces that 508 Allied merchantmen, totaling 917,819 tons, have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines.

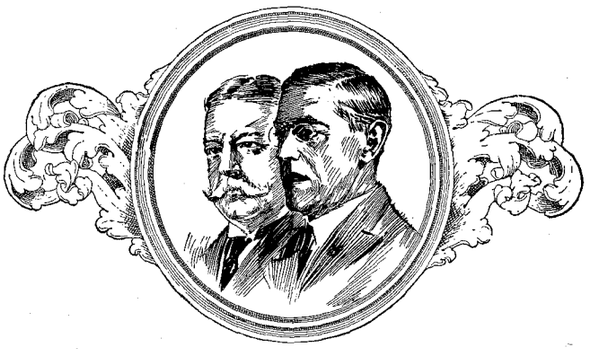
December 26.—In a naval victory on Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, the British sink the German armed steamer *Kingani*.

December 29.—Rome claims victory for the Italian fleet in a skirmish with an Austrian squadron off Durazzo. Two Austrian destroyers are sunk. Durazzo is heavily bombarded by the Italian war-ships.

December 30.—The Peninsular and Oriental liner *Persia* is sunk in the Mediterranean 300 miles northwest of Alexandria, presumably torpedoed. Sinking in five minutes, she carries down, it is reported, 272 persons, of whom 101 are passengers, including many women and children. Two Americans are aboard; one is saved, but the other, Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, is missing. Our consul at Alexandria states the *Persia* carried at least one 4.7-inch gun.

A strategic landing of French troops on the island of Castelorizo, near the Turkish port of Adalia, Asia Minor, threatens the communications of any Turkish-Teuton force operating against Egypt.

The British armored cruiser *Natal* sinks in harbor as the result of an explosion



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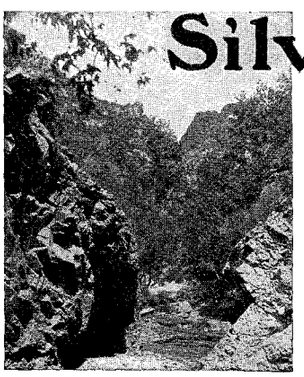

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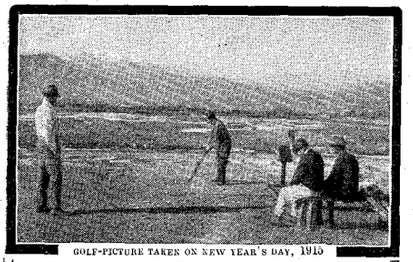

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with a probable loss of many lives. No details are given.

December 31.—Sweden sends a sharp note to Great Britain protesting against her practise of holding up mail from the United States, and retaliates by holding up British-Russian mail.

January 1.—Estimates prior to the sinking of the *Persia* place the number of civilians killed by German and Austrian submarines at 2,336, of whom 121 were American citizens.

Premier Borden, of Canada, announces that the Dominion's contribution to the Allies' forces will be raised from 250,000 to 500,000.

January 2.—French heavy artillery is effective in the Champagne district along the forest of Malmaison and south of Roye. Nancy is bombarded by long-range German guns. The fighting in the Vosges centers about Mühlbach. Germany takes another trench at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Following a conference between a deputation of the British unions engaged in munitions-making and Premier Asquith and Lloyd-George, a compromise is effected whereby the men will admit the dilution-scheme, intended to make England independent of other nations for munitions; and the Government promises to grant labor's demands as to hours, treatment, and pay.

January 3.—On the Western front the Germans take Allied advance trenches in the Artois district in a surprize attack following mining-operations. The French report similar execution in the Argonne, where "75's" are employed.

January 5.—Reports from France indicate heavy bombardments in Flanders, Artois, Champagne, and the Vosges.

A fifth boat-load of survivors from the steamer *Persia* reaches Malta, with word of the possibility of a sixth boat yet arriving. News is received of the possible loss of another American on the *Persia*, Dr. Homer R. Salisbury.

British casualties from September 25 to October 8, during the period known as "the battle of Loos," are officially announced as totaling 59,666.

DOMESTIC

December 29.—Austria's reply to our second *Ancona* note is made public. It acknowledges the right of passengers on enemy vessels to security, but places the blame for *Ancona* casualties upon the panic-stricken crew; it states that the *U*-boat commander has been punished for not exercising greater caution; refuses to accept blame for attack without warning, and, while offering to indemnify, refuses to be held responsible for losses which for the most part "resulted from the incorrect disembarkation or the capsizing of the lowered boats before the torpedo was fired."

January 1.—Slight jolting earthquake shocks are felt in Tacoma and Seattle, while the seismograph at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., records "remarkable and ominous indications of one of the greatest geophysical catastrophes recorded since the discovery of the seismograph," at a distance of approximately 3,000 miles.

January 3.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company signs the second largest single contract in its history, with the Inland Navigation Company, for the equipment of the latter company's prospective fleet of thirty-six power barges of from 1,600 to 5,000 tons, which are to travel on regular schedules on the Mississippi from Minneapolis to New Orleans. This is to be the first use of wireless in inland navigation.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. G.," York, Pa.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) Could an aeroplane travel through the ether above our atmosphere if the aviator carried oxygen with him for himself? (2) Explain just how snow and hail are formed. (3) Are there two ways of forming the possessive of the word *princess*? (4) Please explain what is meant by 'the ship-purchase bill.' (5) Print a synopsis of 'The Mexican War,' beginning with the remote causes and including important results."

(1) An aeroplane could not travel through the ether above our atmosphere because the principle upon which it flies is that it is supported by the resistance of the air it encounters when driven forward by its engine, such resistance operating on the planes when at certain angles in such a way as to buoy up the machine. Without air there would be no resistance and the machine would thus lose its support. Man could presumably exist for a certain length of time at an immense height, or, in other words, in a partial vacuum, provided that he were placed in a hermetically sealed compartment supplied with oxygen from a proper apparatus, just as he exists for a few hours under water in a submarine by the same means; but in the case of the great height, there is no machine now known to science which could transport him there. (2) *Snow* is precipitation taking the form of minute crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air under the influence of low temperature and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes. Through the action of the wind the crystals may be broken into very fine particles, and by thawing and freezing they may be changed into irregular granules of ice, but in these conditions they are still called snow. *Hail* is frozen rain or congealed vapor, falling in pellets or hailstones of varying size or shape, which are formed by accretion, consisting often of alternative concentric layers of ice and snow, which are believed to be formed while the stone is sustained in air by a gyratory ascending current. (3) The possessive of *princess* is *princess'*, according to the rule that a word ending in two sibilants does not add the *s* in forming its possessive case. This is the only form of the possessive for this word. (4) The "Ship-Purchase Bill" was one proposed early in the present year and called for the purchase by the United States Government of the German vessels interned in American ports by the war, to form the nucleus of a merchant marine. (5) The LEXICOGRAPHER can not undertake to print a synopsis of the Mexican War, which you will find completely covered in any good encyclopedia in your public library, with a full statement as to its causes and results. In the *New International Encyclopedia*, for instance, you will find an article on the subject, going into all the details that you mention.

"A. G.," Troy, N. Y.—"Is the *k* sound of *c* always the same? Compare such words as *call*, *car*, etc., as pronounced by the average American, and *call* (*keyall*) as pronounced by some people below the Mason and Dixon Line, and *car* (*keyar*) as pronounced by some of our friends from the Emerald Isle, and kindly let me know which of these pronunciations we should follow in such words as *cake*, *cat*, *cattle*, *cap*, *cash*, *kiss*, etc."

There is only one *k* sound for the letter *c* in English, and this is the sound we have in *cake*, *cat*, *cap*, *cast*, etc., as normally pronounced. The pronunciations *keyall* (call) and *keyar* (car) which you cite are local corruptions of the correct pronunciation.

"A. T.," Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.—"Please distinguish for me the difference between *conventionality* and *custom*."

The dictionary defines *conventionality* as follows: "The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural; artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom." *Custom* is defined as "An ordinary or usual manner of doing or acting, whether of a person or of a body of persons; especially, the habitual practise of a community or people; common usage."

"J. J. P.," Van Wert, Ohio.—"Please give correct pronunciation of *allies*. I hear so many accenting the first syllable."

Allies is pronounced *a-laiz'*—*ai* as in *aisle*.

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